

Arthur Giall

18 Bowyer St. Fleet St. E.C.

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1134.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED.. 5d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

**AT the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the DEPUTIES of the several CONGREGATIONS of PROTESTANT DISSIDENTS of the THREE DENOMINATIONS—PRESBYTERIAN, INDEPENDENT, and BAPTIST—appointed to protect their civil rights, held at the DONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, on the 31st July, 1867,**

Mr. Deputy CHARLES REED, F.S.A., in the Chair, a letter from Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., resigning the chairmanship of the Deputies, was read.

It was moved by S. R. PATTERSON, Esq., F.G.S.; seconded by R. MULLERS, Esq.; and

Resolved,—

That the Deputies receive with great regret the resignation of their respected Chairman, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., who for several years has held the office of Chairman of the Deputation, and this meeting tenders to him their best thanks for the able services rendered by him to the Deputies during such period.

It was moved by H. R. ELLINGTON, Esq.; seconded by JOHN BENNETT, Esq.; and

Resolved,—

That Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., be requested to fill the office of Chairman till the next election in 1869, and that the Committee be requested to appoint the Deputy-Chairman till the next election in 1869.

It was moved by J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Esq.; seconded by W. H. WATSON, Esq.; and

Resolved,—

That, in the judgment of the Deputies, the endowment of any religion by the State is opposed to the teaching of the New Testament; that the Irish Church Establishment is peculiarly a grievance to the people of Ireland, it being the establishment by the State of a form of religion opposed to the belief of a large majority of the people of that country; that the proposal to buy off the opposition to the disendowment of the Irish Church Establishment by offering a share of the revenues of that Establishment to other sects, appears to this meeting most objectionable, and should meet with strenuous opposition.

It was moved by PETER BUNNELL, Esq.; seconded by J. EBERHART SAUNDERS, Esq.; and

Resolved,—

That the thanks of the Deputies be presented to the Corporation of London for the assistance afforded by them in passing the Bunhill Fields' Burial Ground Bill through Parliament, and also for their liberality in consenting to undertake the expense of preserving the ground, which has been for so long a time in their possession, as an open ornamental space in the metropolis for ever.

That the thanks of the Deputies be presented to the Deputy-Chairman, Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., a member of the Common Council of London, and Chairman of the Bunhill Fields Preservation Committee, for his laborious and able services in this matter. The Deputies congratulate Mr. Reed on the successful termination of his long-continued efforts to secure the ground as an open ornamental space in the metropolis.

That the thanks of the Deputies be presented to R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P. for the City of London, for his valuable services in taking charge of the Bunhill Fields Burial Ground Bill in its passage through the House of Commons.

That the thanks of the Deputies be presented to the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., for his kindness in undertaking the charge of the Bunhill Fields Burial Ground Bill in the House of Lords.

It was moved by JOHN TARRING, Esq.; seconded by JOHN CHAMBERS, Esq.; and

Resolved,—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Charles Reed, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.  
C. SHEPHERD, Secretary,  
78, Coleman-street.

**THE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN,**  
49, Great Ormond-street, W.C.  
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

Vice Patrons {H.R.H. The Princess of WALES.  
H.R.H. The Princess CHRISTIAN.

More than 25,000 children under ten years of age die in London every year.

This unnatural mortality in early life, and the great amount of sickness and suffering among the children of the poor which it indicates, is the strongest plea for the support of an institution especially set apart for the reception of sick children.

The Hospital now provides seventy-five beds, and relieves twelve hundred out-patients weekly.

The committee earnestly solicit contributions.

Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare, Messrs. Herries.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

July, 1867.

**HURST COURT, ORE, HASTINGS.**

The PUPILS will REASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, August 6.

MARTIN REED, LL.D.

**EDUCATION.**—Mrs. JACKSON, upwards of Twelve years Normal Teacher of the British and Foreign College, RECEIVES into her home SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN to Educate on the British and Pestalozzian systems.

For Terms, &c., address, 1, Amherst-road, Sevenoaks.

**HASTINGS.—WEST HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.**

PRINCIPALS {Rev. W. PORTER.  
Mr. JNO. STEWART, A.C.P.

The Pupils will REASSEMBLE on the 6th of AUGUST.

At the Distribution of Prizes at Willis's Rooms, by the Council of the College of Preceptors, on the 16th inst., A. Gibbins, from the above School, received the

First Prize for General Proficiency.  
First Prize for Mathematics.  
Second Prize for Classics.

## TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALL, M.A.  
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TERMS:  
For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 50 guineas.  
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The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST.

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The situation of this Establishment is healthy and pleasant, the schoolroom large and airy, and the system of education adapted to develop the religious, moral, and æsthetic sentiments collaterally with the intellectual and physical powers. Terms moderate.

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Full papers of Thomas Wyles, F.G.S., near Coventry.

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LADY and her Daughters would RECEIVE for the Winter, or more permanently, TWO LADIES, or a LADY and her HUSBAND. Private Study if required. See view.

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of Somerset House.—RALPH and SON invite the attention of gentlemen to their new and fashionable COATS for the present season, of best material and workmanship. Holyland's renowned Beaufort Coat. New colours in Angoras and Tweeds for lounge and sporting suits.—150, Strand.

## PATENT KID GLOVES.

WHEELER and CO.'S own make, with patent welts, have been celebrated for half a century for combining durability of English sewing with the elegance, fit, and finish of the best Paris makes. The ladies' gloves are beautifully and permanently perfumed. Every colour always in stock. Ladies', 4s. 3d.; Gentlemen's, 4s. 8d.; post free, two extra stamps.

WHEELER and CO., 210, Regent-street, W.; and 23 and 24, Poultry, City, London.—An elegant assortment of glove-boxes suitable for presents.

**Hampshire.**—The Sopley-park Estate, situated in the rich Vale of Avon, in the parishes of Sopley and Christchurch, one mile and a-half from Herne Station on the Christchurch branch of the South-Western Railway; it is also about three miles from Christchurch and six from Ringwood, both railway stations, the latter being about three hours' journey from London, and eight from Bournemouth and 28 from Southampton; comprising a gentleman's residence of moderate size, placed upon an eminence, on a gravel soil, in the centre of a delightful park, beautifully timbered, with carriage drive, shrubberies, and gardens. The house commands views of the most charming and varied description, which, with the park and home farm, containing about 118 acres, is in hand. The remainder of the property comprises Sopley Farm, of about 308 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Henry Whitcher; a villa residence, let to Robert Paris, Esq.; another villa, called Avon Bank Cottage, let to Mrs. Hargood; and numerous smaller occupations, including nearly the entire village of Sopley, also some rich water meadows. The whole estate comprises about 433 acres of first-rate land, in an excellent state of cultivation, as the appearance of the crops fully testifies. It adjoins the preserves of Colonel Fane, M.P., and the estates of Sir U. M. T. Gerris, Bart., Sir P. Pocock, Bart., and other gentlemen. All the tenants are yearly, and, with the exception of the occupiers of the cottages and villas, are under notice to quit at Michaelmas next. The estate affords excellent shooting, and valuable rights in the New Forest are attached to the property.

## MESSRS. RUSHWORTH, JARVIS, and

ABBOTT are instructed by the Trustees, under the Will of William Tice, Esq., deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, August 23, at 1 for 2 o'clock, in one lot, the above valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. Particulars, with plans, when ready, may be obtained of R. D. Sharp, Esq., solicitor, Christchurch; of Messrs. Abbott and Son, estate agents, Christchurch; and of Messrs. Rushworth, Jarvis, and Abbott, land surveyors and auctioneers, 21, Savile-row, Regent-street, W., and 19, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.; also at the principal inns at Bournemouth, Ringwood, Wimborne, Lymington, and Southampton.

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CAUTION.—G. J. C. and Co., employ no Agents elsewhere, entitled to use their name.

## COALS.—By Screw Steamers and Railway.—

LEA and CO.

Hetton, South Hetton, Haswell, or Lambton Wall's-end, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, 26s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Seconda, 25s.; best Wigan, 24s.; G. Chambers Silketown, 23s.; Wharfedale, 22s.; new Silketown, 21s.; Claycross, 20s. and 20s.; Best Derby, 20s.; Barnsley, 20s.; Kitchen Coal, 19s.; Cobble, 18s.; Hartley, 18s.; Nuts, 18s.; best small, 18s.; Tanfield (for smiths), 18s.; Coke, 16s. per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. Depots: Highgate, Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents elsewhere.



**LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.** Established 1835. Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £50 each; Paid-up Capital, £880,864; Reserve Fund, £280,864.

## DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. John Fleming, Esq.  
John Edmund Anderson, Esq. Edward W. T. Hamilton, Esq.  
Thos. Tyndham Bernard, Esq. R. P.  
Philip Patton Blyth, Esq. Frederick Harrison, Esq.  
John William Burmester, Esq. William Champion Jones, Esq.  
Colles Child, Esq. William Nicol, Esq.  
Hugh C. M. Childers, Esq., M.P.

General Manager—William McKewan, Esq.

Chief Inspector—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.

Assistant General Manager—William Howard, Esq.

Chief Accountant—James Gray, Esq.

Inspectors of Branches

H. J. Lemon, Esq., and C. Sherring, Esq.

Secretary—F. Clappison, Esq.

Head Office—21, LOMBARD-STREET.

At the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, August 1, 1867, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following Report for the half-year ending June 30, 1867, was read by the Secretary, W. Champion Jones, Esq., in the chair.

## REPORT.

The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance-sheet of the Bank for the half-year ending the 30th June last, have the pleasure to report that, after paying all charges, and interest to customers, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £28,058 2s. 2d. This added to £14,467 11s. 6d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £42,525 13s. 8d.

They have declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent., with a bonus of 6 per cent. (together equal to 12 per cent. per annum), which will absorb £28,444 13s. 7d., and leave £14,081 1s. 1d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The Dividend and Bonus (together £14 4s. per share), free of Income-tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 12th instant.

**BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, JUNE 30, 1867.**

To Capital paid up .....	£880,864	0	0
To Reserve Fund .....	880,864	0	0
To amount due by the Bank to customers/balances, &c. £11,081,864	0	10	
To liabilities on acceptance, covered by guarantees and securities .....	1,897,184	10	10
		12,467	11 6
To profit and loss balance brought from last account			
To gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts .....	240,057	10	1
		268,525	1 7
		£14,964,771	13 8

By cash on hand at head office and branches, and with Bank of England ..

£1,852,746	19	11
By cash placed at call and at notice, covered by securities .....	1,431,604	16 8
		£3,284,351 16 7

Investments, viz:—  
By Government and guaranteed stocks .....

914,899	2	2
By other stocks and securities .....	63,896	15 4
		978,795 17 6

By discounted bills and advances to customers in town and country .....

5,987,163	4	2
By liabilities of customers for drafts accepted by the Bank .....	1,897,184	10 10
		10,834,337 15 0

By freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings .....

204,642	3	8
By interest paid to customers .....	54,102	0 10
By salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including Income-tax on profits and salaries .....	98,561	19 8
		£14,964,771 13 8

**Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**  
To interest paid to customers as above .....

£54,102	0	10
To expenses, as above .....	98,561	19 8
To rebate on bills not due, carried to new account .....	14,945	7 5
To dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year ..	48,787	19 7
To bonus of 6 per cent. .....	40,656	18 0
To balance carried forward .....	7,080	1 1
		£268,525 1 7

By balance brought forward from last account  
By gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts .....

£14,467	11	6
		240,057 10 1
		£268,525 1 7

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) **FREDK. FRANCIS,**  
**WILLIAM NORMAN,** } Auditors.  
**R. H. SWAINE,**

London and County Bank, July 23, 1867.

The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. "That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders."  
2. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company."

(Signed) **W. CHAMPION JONES,** Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously:—

3. "That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to W. Champion Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair."  
(Signed) **PHILIP PATTON BLYTH,** Deputy Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.  
(Signed) **F. CLAPPISON,** Secretary.

**LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby Given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of Six per Cent., for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867, with a Bonus of Five per Cent., will be PAID to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after Monday, the 12th instant.

By order of the Board,  
**W. MCKEWAN,** General Manager.  
21, Lombard-street, August 1, 1867.

## SEWING MACHINES.

## GROVER AND BAKER'S

PRIZE MEDAL

ELASTIC OR DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH

## SEWING MACHINES

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INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

For strength and beauty of stitch, simplicity, durability, ease of management, and wide range of work, from the very finest to the heaviest.

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**DEANE'S**—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.  
**DEANE'S**—Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.  
**DEANE'S**—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 12s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.  
**DEANE'S**—Paper Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.  
**DEANE'S**—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.  
**DEANE'S**—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.  
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ASSURANCE COMPANY.

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(Established 1847.)

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

Accumulated Premium Fund ..	£343,444	0	0
Annual Income ..	84,341	14	3
Profits declared ..	190,339	0	0

This Company transacts business on the most popular principles, and adapts its forms to meet the varied requirements of assured.

## DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Benham, A., Esq. Grover, W., Esq.  
Bunnell, P., Esq. Lewis, G. C., Esq.  
Burge, G. W., Esq. Pratt, Daniel, Esq.  
Burton, J. R., Esq. Runtz, J., Esq.  
Gardiner, B. W., Esq. Saunders, J., Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

PHYSICIAN—E. Headlam Greenhow, M.D.

SURGEON—John Mann, Esq.

ACTUARY &amp; ACCOUNTANT—Josiah Martin, Esq., F.I.A.

Prospectuses, proposal forms, &c., may be had on application to the Company's Agents, or to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

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the picturesque Village of Limpley Stoke, near Bath.

Terms, Two Guinea per week.

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GILT CHIMNEY AND CONSOLE GLASSES.  
GILT CONSOLE TABLES AND CABINETS.  
GILT WINDSOR CORNICES AND GIRANDOLES.  
PICTURE AND OIL PAINTING FRAMES IN EVERY STYLE, &c., &c.

REGULING IN THE BEST MANNER AT LOWEST PRICES.

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**DRESSMAKING.**—LADIES' MORNING and EVENING DRESSES of every description made and trimmed in the latest fashion.  
WEDDING DRESSES to order.  
MANTLES, JACKETS, and CLOAKS in the newest style.  
COMPLIMENTARY and FAMILY MOURNING on the shortest notice.

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Orders per post promptly attended to.  
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Beg to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and the general Public, that they have enlarged their premises, and completed Extensive Alterations for the better display of their Stock of

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REP, TERRY CLOTHS, FRENCH and SILK

DAMASKS, &amp;c.

A Large Stock of  
MARQUETERIE CABINETS, OVAL and LOO TABLES,  
DAVENPORTS, and WHATNOTS,  
With the Latest Parisian Novelties.

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In Oak and Mahogany.

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In great variety and from very low prices.

THE NEW PATENT SPRING MATTRESSES

Still stands alone for Cheapness and Comfort.

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THE BEDDING

Is made on the Premises and under Personal Inspection.

Their famous

POLISHED PINE BED-ROOM SUITES

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THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1134.]

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## Eccelesiastical Affairs.

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

BRITISH statesmen of the present day, if they would fairly embody in their policy the spirit of the age, will have something to learn, and not a little to unlearn. The class of men upon whom devolves, as a matter of fact as well as of custom, the practical guidance of public affairs, have, almost without exception, been trained under traditional maxims and influences which necessarily disqualify them to some extent for estimating aright the tendencies of the times, and adapting their plans to the inevitable future. Some of them, we believe, are, at least as it regards their will, free from prejudice. Their defect does not lie in any disinclination to do right. If they could but see things just as they are, instead of through the medium of ideas and associations which have become a part of themselves, there are not a few of them, we are willing to hope, who would cheerfully surrender much that they highly value in order to meet the wants which, in the name of justice, claim to be satisfied. Unfortunately for themselves, and still more unfortunately for their country, they cannot see things as they are. They are unable to detach themselves sufficiently from the past, in the spirit of which they have been sedulously reared, to gain a clear insight into the drift of the present, or into the certain character of the not very remote future. They judge of what ought to be, unconsciously in some degree, but still very largely, by the standard of what has been and still is, and while they are sensible that all around them is changing, they are almost incapacitated from seeing that not merely their measures, but the principles which they embody, must be changed also. The old garment cannot be mended with new cloth. The new wine cannot be preserved in old bottles. The policy of the United Kingdom cannot be successful while its aim is to preserve what is obsolete, and to repair one error by means of another. The very canons of statesmanship have been proved by experience to be untrustworthy and misleading, and so long as these are suffered to remain as canons, the very best intentions can only be guided by them to mischievous results.

This is especially the case with regard to the government of Ireland. England commenced her rule of the sister isle on wrong principles, and, frightful as her failure has been, she is not yet willing to abandon them. Her aim was to promote a particular faith by means of a favoured caste. She thereby made that faith hateful to the majority of the population, and excited enmities which she has tried during the last thirty years to allay. She has tried in vain, chiefly because, while aiming to do justice with one hand, she keeps fast hold upon established

injustice with the other. There would have been no special grievance in her land-tenure system if it had not been associated with wholesale confiscations,—no ecclesiastical acerbities, if she had not planted and maintained an alien Church Establishment,—no educational controversy if she had not raised it by her one-sided endowments and arrangements. She is at last convinced that in regard to both the latter questions, she must accept and act upon the principle of equality. She might easily do this, but that she is anxious to preserve in one form or another the structures she has reared upon an unsound basis. Of the Irish Church it is not our present intention to speak. We confine ourselves just now to the equally embarrassing question of University education. The debate on Mr. Fawcett's motion, on which we made a few remarks last week, indicated with tolerable distinctness that Government and the Legislature will be called upon at an early period to settle the principle upon which the State is in future to proceed in its recognition and encouragement of the higher forms of intellectual culture, and we greatly fear that of the two methods open to them they will choose the wrong one.

The plan which seems to present most attractions to the eyes of English statesmen is that of balancing the injustice of one exclusive system by raising up another alongside of it. This, too, we apprehend, would be most agreeable to the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood of Ireland. There is now an essentially Protestant University, with which Trinity College is associated—there is the Queen's University, created with a view to the four Queen's Colleges, which is unsectarian, but open only to the students in those Colleges—and there is the Catholic University which has not yet obtained a charter. The present Government certainly, whatever may be the case with a future Liberal Government, seems intent upon retaining the Dublin University in connection with Trinity College, as a Protestant and richly endowed institution, intact; to leave the Queen's University as it is; and to give a charter of incorporation, and a handsome endowment from the Imperial Exchequer, to the Catholic University. Now, there can be no necessity for this roundabout, cumbersome, and expensive method of securing (if, indeed, it can secure) educational equality in Ireland. So far as the State is concerned, and so far as the real want of the Irish people demands, one University—a purely examining body—is all that is required. Founded on the broad principle of the London University, all colleges, denominational or otherwise, might be affiliated to it. Such endowments as the State has given might be appropriated to the single University, which should be open to all competitors, quite irrespective of their religious faith. In Scotland, as Mr. Duncan McLaren pointed out—and on account of their importance we quote his remarks a second time—"no question was raised as to difference of faith in any class, unless it were the Divinity classes, and even there young men belonging to any of the religious denominations might attend if they chose. When they saw such a system, existing as it had done for centuries, without any quarrels being raised under it, he thought it could not be contended that it was impossible to work such a system in Ireland."

It will be an ill day for Ireland, and for England too, should the present exclusive system, which is sufficiently unjust and injurious, be succeeded by one of denominational bribery. We venture to predict that, should such be the case—should it be determined to conciliate the Roman Catholic majority in Ireland, not by abolishing the exclusive privileges of the Protestant minority, but by counterbalancing them by similar grants to Catholics—no progress will be made in healing social divisions. What is wanted is that Government should extricate

itself from all the entanglements of religious controversy, not embark in a futile attempt to please all parties by yielding substantial support to all. The law should resolutely be held aloof from theological and ecclesiastical rivalries, instead of being perverted from its proper end to feed them. By all means let us have equality—let Roman Catholics have every right which is conceded to Protestants—let there be no distinction between them, no ascendancy of the one over the other. We have always contended for this, and it is not likely that we shall cease to contend for it now. But equality of right, and equality of indulgence, are very different things. It is bad enough to pet one child into selfishness—it would be worse to pet two or three. We had better leave off the practice of petting altogether. It is a demoralising system. It may become ruinous. It spoils both those who give and those who take. It would corrupt the Government—it would bring out the cupidity of the denominations. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, or Roman Catholics—it matters little which—when once the State begins to buy their favour by bribes, each of them will cry with the horseleech's daughter, "More, more." We wonder our statesmen do not perceive the danger.

Should this, or any kindred question of Irish policy, be taken up next Session by the Derby Cabinet, there is reason for apprehension that it will be shaped and dressed for the sole purpose of gaining over the Irish vote for a Government which would otherwise be in a minority. No greater misfortune could befall Ireland. She can only hope for wise remedial legislation under the guidance of an administration powerful enough to address itself to the public sense of right, and to aim at justice to all parties rather than at conciliation of any. It needs to be borne in mind that albeit what might please the priests of any Church would most likely please the people who accept their ministrations, it by no means follows that it would prove most permanently beneficial. The destinies of Ireland ought to be governed by principles selected for their soundness, and not merely for their present acceptableness to a numerical majority. Put all upon the same footing, but let that footing be one of right, not of favour. Let all enjoy the same opportunities, but let them be opportunities of self-help, rather than of dependence. Whatever is done for Ireland should be such as may be done for the whole people of Ireland, not for this or that religious denomination, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. The State must cease to know Irishmen in their ecclesiastical relations, and, save for the purpose of rectifying existing wrongs, must cease to frame its measures with any view to them. This involves, of course, a policy of impartial disendowment, and until such a policy be frankly adopted and avowed, the educational question will be beset by innumerable and insuperable difficulties.

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE report of the House of Commons Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Act has just been published. This Committee, like that on the Oaths, to which reference was made in these columns a fortnight ago, was selected on the theory of a balance of parties. The Chairman had long been pledged to a repeal of the Act; half the Committee held his views, and the other half what may be termed ecclesiastical-ascendancy views. The report is in exact accordance with the constitution of the Committee. The evidence brought before the members does not appear to have changed the opinions of a single person. Mr. Walpole first presents one document, which received six votes and was opposed by six votes, and was accordingly thrown out by the casting vote of the Chairman,—Mr. M'Evo. Next the Chairman's own report was presented, and it also received six

votes and was opposed by six votes, and carried by the casting vote of its author. A report so adopted does not, unfortunately, carry much public weight. We regret, in this instance, that such should be the case, for it is not so likely to be made the basis of legislative action. Mr. Evey's paper is a succinctly expressed statement of facts, and a temperate argument in favour of the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. It appears from this document that the appointment of bishops by the Pope in 1850 did not change the authoritative character of the spiritual rule of the Papacy in England. It also appears that the spiritual authority and rank of Roman Catholic bishops has often been recognised by the English State. For these and other reasons, and more especially one suggesting some distinctive mark of a Roman Catholic as opposed to a State-Church bishop, it is recommended that the disabling clause of the Roman Catholic Relief Act and the whole of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act should be repealed. As a further recommendation in favour of this course, it is stated such repeal "will in no way enable the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to assume any civil or temporal precedence or authority within the realm," but it is not stated that it will not enable them to assume an ecclesiastical precedence, whatever that may be worth, and, according to the ecclesiastical theories of all episcopately-governed Churches, we suppose it to be worth something to Episcopalian ecclesiastical. We, however, are not concerned with this, and the report which has been adopted does not in any manner alter our opinion of the character of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. But it is strange to us to find that none of the reasons which were urged in this journal, and by most Dissenters, against the passing of that measure, should have occurred to the writer of this report. It is a report not based on the principle either of religious liberty or of religious equality. It contains no affirmation of right or statement of the claims of justice. It has no sound and healthy ring. It is written merely to clear the prejudiced judgments of fearful politicians and jealous ecclesiastics. Its burden is, it will do no harm if you do what we recommend should be done. We entirely agree in the recommendation, but we should be sorry to urge any claim for religious equality for ourselves in such a timorous manner and for so poor a reason.

The Synod of the Diocese of Adelaide, South Australia, has taken a very practical step towards the assertion of its independence of the Established Church of England, and towards its self-government as an Episcopalian Church. At a special meeting, the proceedings of which have just reached this country, it has formally resolved, "That it is not desirable that all bishops in British colonies should receive their mission from the See of Canterbury, and take the oath of canonical obedience to the Archbishop." Canon Russell moved this resolution, and urged its adoption for two reasons amongst others. The first was that there had been seen a tendency on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury "to exercise an almost Papal power of interference with the Colonial Church"; and the second was that the Australian Church had its own metropolitan, and need look no further. Canon Farr (now different colonial must be to home canons!) added, as a further reason, that the Church in the Colonies should be as free as possible, and they would be unwise to place fetters on themselves. This resolution was carried by 24 to 7. By another resolution it was resolved, by 18 to 7, that it was desirable that future bishops of the diocese should be elected by the Church of the diocese. In support of this resolution it was plainly stated that the Church would have no more Canterbury or English nominated bishops. Churchmen have no objection to a license from the Crown to consecrate after election, and such an act was approved, but after the bishop is consecrated he is to be subject to the constitution of the Church of Adelaide, not of the Church of England. Canon Russell, in fact, abjured the Canons themselves, and would have none of them. Another Canon, Martyn, deprecated the notion of having anything to do with the Established Church in England, with its connection with the Crown and with Ministries, as an Establishment, and for these reasons this resolution was carried. Of course, the Crown cannot license the consecration of the bishop of a Church which is not an established Church, and the loyalty of the Adelaide Episcopalian will, in this respect, be thrown away. But not to their independence. They have formally and deliberately cast off their allegiance to the Established Church of England. It is to be hoped that the ecclesiastics who, by their assumption of authority, have partly brought about this step, will learn the lesson which it is calculated to teach. One fair

and now free daughter of the English Church has snapped the last link which has hitherto bound her to her tyrannical mother.

As we have recently often had occasion to state, there appear to be Churchmen in this country who are no better affected towards the further control of their Church from St. Stephen's than the Adelaide Episcopalian have been with their control from Lambeth. Here is a bombshell, enough to waken every slumbering Erastian from a sleep as profound as that of the Seven Sleepers themselves. It is fired by "A Surrey Rector" from the park of Church artillery denominated the *Church Review*:-

Those who are enamoured with what is by courtesy called the connection between Church and State, would do well to consider what it really means.

1. It means that a Divine institution, with a definite faith to maintain, is subject to the control of a secular body, largely composed of persons of very questionable character, of still more questionable opinions; and representing all the ordinary ungodliness, dissent, and indifference of the country generally.

2. This control is exercised in matters spiritual, and which vitally affect the Church's mission—e.g., the marriage laws and the vestment question, which latter is admitted on all sides to involve doctrine, and is for that very reason rightly thought to be of such great importance by the Puritans and the Erastians.

3. The State connection gives a colourable pretext to "the public," whether in or out of the "public" and the taprooms, to claim to settle what the doctrine and discipline of the said Divine institution are to be.

4. Owing to the State connection, the bishops have seats in the House of Peers, and so are thought to represent the spirituality, which they in no wise do, not being, according to the ancient constitution, elected by the Church, but nominated by the Prime Minister, who may himself be a Dissenter or an infidel, and may appoint a heretic or a violent partisan if he please. When it is recollected that the Prime Minister will in future be the nominee of "the residuum"—i.e., of the more or less respectable rowdies—of the large towns, it seems to me that Christ's Holy Church had better get quit of such a degrading association as the State connection as soon as may be, even if her late partners pick her pocket, or, as it is called when Parliament is the thief, "liquidate" her property.

Well aimed and well hit! We wonder how many more of such men there are? The "Surrey Rector" must have had a long theoretical practice before he could have done anything like this. But here is another shot of the same kind, discharged by the Rev. C. St. Denys Moxon, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Hempton, from the *Church Times*. We give bits of it:-

The interference of the State with the affairs of the Church has always been attended with great evils. The Popedom arose out of it; so that, if it be an evil, it has to be traced back to greater evils.

State interference reduced the Church, in the early Georgian period, to that state of inactivity and deadness which caused Wesleyanism and Primitive Methodism. State interference, in modern days, has given rise to the imputation that the Church is only "the creature of the State" and "an Act of Parliament Church."

Shall Erastianism prevail for ever? The Constitution is better understood now, thanks to extended education; and it is strange to think that the Commons should insist upon constitutional reform without the clergy-house insisting upon "reform" in the matter of Church government? Let us "give to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and to God the things which are God's"; and let us learn from the past, and act together for the defence of the Church's liberties against the Erastianism of a new Shaftesbury cabal.

We may, though rather unfitly perhaps, aling with these a reference to Archbishop Wordsworth's sermon in Westminster Abbey on the evening of Sunday week. The Archbishop is in great trepidation at the existence of Mormonism, which he traces to the absence of a State-Church in America. Don't laugh; almost as odd things have been said before, and the Archbishop, although a good scholar in patristic lore, was never very remarkable for logical power. This is how he puts it. We quote from the printed sermon published by himself, and we quote at length in order to show to what fanaticism even an intelligent man may be led.

The events which are coming on the world are casting their shadows before. Nations are falling away from Christianity. The signs of the times admonish us—the word of prophecy warns us—that we must expect to see a severe shock to what are commonly called national establishments of religion. At the present time, in our own country, we are distracted by unhappy strifes concerning the outward face and garb of Christianity. But these Ritualistic controversies will probably soon give place to far more searching questions, affecting the existence of the Church of England as a national institution.

Let, therefore, those persons who imagine that a State can prosper without a National Church be earnestly entreated to cast their eyes across the Atlantic. There they may see that a Church can flourish without the State; but if we do not mistake, they will also see that a State cannot flourish without a Church. Look at the difficulty in which America is now placed by such a religious community as that to which we have been referring, and which is but one specimen of the many strange and portentous phases of religion which may be expected to display themselves in the latter days.

America desires, earnestly desires, to crush Mormonism. But how can she consistently do so? Mormonism is a religion. It calls itself the Church of the Saints. It holds the Bible in its hands; it administers baptism in Christ's name. It has its temple; it encourages prayer. It is active and energetic. It is liberal and

philanthropic. It displays many shows and semblances of moral virtue, gilding with a specious and brilliant tinsel the grossest carnal enormities. How can America, without any national form of religion, contend against Mormonism?

The difficulty which has arisen in America may one day arise in England. If we abandon our Christianity as the basis of our civil Constitution; if we discard our national Establishment of religion; if, in a word, we Americanise England, we shall have to encounter greater embarrassments than even America herself. We shall have to pass through a stormy sea of confusion, in order to assimilate England to America; and when we have attained that end, which many seem to desire, we shall see in the enormities of the modern Sodom of the Salt Lake a specimen of some of the difficulties, social and political, moral and religious, with which we shall have to contend.

What we wonder at is that the Archbishop does not attribute the likes of America to the absence of a national establishment of religion. It is characteristic of a Church dignitary that an Archbishop should have left unsaid all this until now, when, if report is to be credited, Mormonism is declining, and the United States have resolved on putting it down. Why did he not seriously ask, with Sidney Smith, whether any cabbages could grow after the Establishment was gone? All these sayings are, however, worth grave remembrance. Just before the old battles, such as were fought for the deliverance of Jerusalem, there were men to be seen on each side riding out and challenging the enemy. This is what we see now. If we are wise we shall take mark of the quality of our friends and our foes. To those who appear to be the former we may have to put tests of loyalty. Meantime we can watch and weigh the character of these preliminary defiances. But the battle itself is not yet begun.

#### THE NEW CHURCH-RATE VICTIM.

(From the *Somerset County Gazette*.)

It is a terrible misfortune to have a conscience. Mr. Phocion Foster, farmer, of North Curry, has one; and in consequence thereof he is now an inmate of Taunton gaol, where he is likely to remain some considerable time—for not even the "general delivery" which applies to the worst of felons has anything to do with those who are so vile as to be conscientious, and to act accordingly. Mr. Foster was lately called upon to pay fifteen shillings and sevenpence, with three farthings besides, for the repairs of a church which he never enters, and for the support of a mode of worship which in his heart he believes to be in some highly important features opposed to the Scriptures. In other words, he considers there is a better and more desirable road to heaven than the parish church, and he takes that which he regards best. He may be right, or he may be wrong; but, whether right or wrong, about one half of the nation are with him—Church and Dissent dividing the community with almost perfect equality; and in either case, therefore, he cannot be greatly blamed. It is Mr. Foster's misfortune, however, to carry out his principles to the furthest extent—to show, even if he become a ruined man, that he is conscientiously averse to the levying of rates upon Dissenters for the maintenance of a Church which they repudiate; and hence his loss of property, liberty, and almost everything that is dear to an Englishman. Mr. Foster, as we have said, was called upon for 15s. 7½d. He refused to pay both on conscientious and legal grounds, and in consequence he was subjected to process in the Ecclesiastical Court. The costs of the action amount to 147l. 6s. 1½d., with 1l. 15s. for a motion from the bishop—total, 149l. 16s. 8½d.; and on account of these debts he is now in the county gaol, his property is to be sold, and he is a beggared man; for besides the higher sum above named he has some hundreds of pounds to pay as costs of his own defence against the proceedings to which he has been subjected. We give the writ under which John David Woollen and Henry Tapscott "attached" the recusant "by his body," and leave the matter for the consideration of our readers. Comment on such a case would be somewhat superfluous.

#### COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Richard Thomas Combe, Esq., Sheriff of the said County, to the Keeper of the Gaol of the said County, and to John David Woollen and Henry Tapscott, my Bailiffs.

By virtue of a writ of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to me directed, I command you and every of you, jointly and severally, that you omit not by reason of any liberty in my county, but that you, or one of you, attach Phocion Foster, of the parish of North Curry, in the said county, by his body, until he shall have made satisfaction for the contempt hereinafter mentioned—for that the said Phocion Foster is contumacious, and contemns the jurisdiction and authority of the law and jurisdiction ecclesiastical, in not obeying the lawful commands of the Right Reverend Father in God Robert John Baron Auckland, by Divine permission Bishop of Bath and Wells, to pay, or cause to be paid to Philip Foster and George Cress, churchwardens of the parish and parish church of North Curry aforesaid, or to their proctor for their use, the sum of fifteen shillings and sevenpence three-farthings, the amount of a Church-rate mentioned in a certain cause of subtraction of Church-rate, lately depending in the Consistorial Episcopal Court of Wells, wherein the said Philip Foster and George Cress, as such churchwardens as aforesaid, were the party agents and complainants of the one art, and the said Phocion Foster was the party defendant, and complained of on the other part; and which said sum of fifteen shillings and sevenpence three-farthings was subtracted and withheld by the said Phocion Foster; together with the sum of one hundred and forty-seven

pounds, six shillings and one penny halfpenny, for the costs made on the part of the said Philip Foster and George Crease, and duly taxed and moderated in the said cause, together with the sum of one pound and fifteen shillings for the expense of the motion of the said bishop requiring the said Phoebe Foster to pay the said several sums, amounting together to the sum of one hundred and forty-nine pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence farthing, pursuant to the motion of the said bishop, duly issued under the seal of the said Consistorial Episcopal Court, and duly served on the said Phoebe Foster, and duly returned in the said Consistorial Episcopal Court, with a certificate and affidavit of the execution thereof, by not paying or causing to be paid to the said Philip Foster and George Crease, or to their proctor, for their use, the said sum of one hundred and forty-nine pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence farthing, pursuant to and within the time mentioned in the said motion, and which time hath long since elapsed.

And how you shall have executed this my warrant notify unto me immediately after execution thereof. Herein fail not.

Given under the seal of my office this twentieth day of July, 1867.

By the same Sheriff.

Writ endorsed as under.

This writ was issued by Pritchard and Sons, of No. 18, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons, in the City of London, Agents for Mr. Henry Bernard, solicitor, Wells.

Certified true copy. William Oakley, Governor.

#### THE METHODIST ASSEMBLIES.

The proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference at Bristol during the past week have not been of much public interest. On Tuesday, several reports from committees were brought up, after which examination into character was proceeded with and concluded. The list of ministers retiring from the work of the ministry was then gone through, and many brethren came forward to express the sympathy and respect entertained towards the retiring brethren. Especially was this the case when the names of Dr. Hannah, F. A. West, and James Loutit, were mentioned. The ordination to the Wesleyan ministry of sixty young men, who have completed the four years of their probation, took place on Wednesday morning in King-street Chapel, which was crowded in every part. The President commenced the service by giving out a hymn. Dr. Hannah then offered prayer. The ordination service was read by the president, and near its close the congregation were invited to join in silent prayer for those about to be solemnly set apart to the ministry. In the laying on of hands the president, the ex-president, and the secretary were assisted by several ministers. The sacrament was then administered to the newly-ordained ministers, and the ex-president, the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., after giving out the 551st hymn and offering prayer, proceeded to address them. On Thursday the students from the Wesleyan College, Taunton, and the boys from Kingswood School were present in the gallery, and were addressed by the Revs. J. Lomas, T. Vasey, and S. Coley. Subsequently, the Rev. W. M. Punshon, M.A., was appointed President of the next Canadian Conference, and chosen as the deputation to the American Conference next year. The Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., was appointed Principal of the Belfast College after a long debate, in the course of which Dr. Rice opposed the nomination, and said that they required that Mr. Arthur should be at the centre of Methodism. Methodism was carried on by a balance of powers, of minds, of characters. They had men whose sympathies were with the past, and who wished that—

Freedom should broaden slowly down  
From precedent to precedent,

and they had need of men whose eye was on the future, and whose sympathies were strongly with the present. Considering, moreover, the loss of the late Mr. Thornton, considering that they were about to lose Mr. Punshon, and that Dr. Waddy (a man of statesmanlike mind) was to be removed from London, he thought Mr. Arthur could not be spared. But the opinion of Mr. Pree, Dr. Osborn, and Dr. Hannah prevailed. Mr. Arthur is to retain the honorary secretaryship of the Missionary Society.

The annual assembly of the Methodist Free Church opened at Lever-street Chapel, Manchester, on Wednesday last. There were present about 200 representatives from the different circuits throughout the kingdom. The Rev. R. Chew was chosen president, in succession to the Rev. T. Newton, and the Rev. T. Hacking, connexional secretary. On the following day committees were appointed to examine the connexional accounts and claims of grants-in-aid, and prepare the annual address to the connexional churches. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. T. Newton, upon his retiring from the presidency, and of hearty sympathy with him in the severe indisposition from which he had so long suffered. A large number of communications from circuits were read, which related to various matters, and were mostly referred to the connexional committee. A lengthy communication was received from the executive of the Liberation Society, consisting of a set of resolutions adopted by that body, and a letter explaining them. The object was to elicit the opinion of the assembly in relation to the State Church question in general, and the Irish Church question in particular. The preparation of a reply to this letter from the Liberation Society was remitted to the following sub-committee, who are to submit their report to the assembly, viz.:—Revs. W. Griffith, W. Reed, J. Warne, and W. Barker (of Bramley). Some resolutions relative to district arrangements were adopted. After some preliminary discussion on the subject of union with the New Connexion Methodists, a resolution was unanimously adopted to this effect—

This assembly being deeply impressed with a sense of the

desirability of union with such Christian Churches as possess no such vital points of difference as to require or justify continued isolation, and particularly among 'Liberal sections' of the Methodist family, rejoices to learn that the connexional committee has been in friendly conference with the executive of the New Connexion on the subject of union between the two bodies.

The debate was then resumed, and Messrs. Sharpley, Reed, J. Myers, J. Colman, J. Green, J. D. Wormald, and J. Hirst, took part in it. The question in debate was, whether it would be prudent to give up the principle of electing representatives to the assembly irrespective of their being laymen or ministers, it being understood that the New Connexion had no objection to give up the principle of appellate jurisdiction possessed by its Conference. Several motions and counter motions were pending when the assembly resolved to adjourn the discussion. In Friday's sitting of the assembly (with closed doors) the examination of ministerial fitness took place.

#### ECCLIASTICAL ENDOWMENTS AT THE CAPE.

By intelligence received by the last mail we learn that Mr. Solomon's Voluntary Principle Bill has been thrown out by the Legislative Council. It will be remembered that the second reading of the measure was carried by a majority in the House of Representatives. It passed through committee without alteration, and on the third reading a hostile amendment was rejected by 27 to 9. It was then carried up to the Legislative Council, and the debate on the second reading took place on the 14th of June, in presence of a large body of spectators. Mr. Wood, in proposing the adoption of the bill, said that only twenty churches out of every hundred in the colony received any assistance from the State, and the remaining eighty were left, not only to support themselves, but to contribute towards the rest. Was such a state of things, he asked, morally just or right? The principal opponent of the bill was the Chief Justice, who is not a Cape colonist, but was sent out from England. The bill was negative without a division, but of the members of the Council present there were five in its favour and nine against it. Another election for the House of Assembly to fill up a vacancy has lately occurred, and the man returned is an avowed Voluntary, and takes the place of one who always voted against Voluntary measures.

THE CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL, which was crowded out on Friday night by the Reform Bill, is put down for second reading in the Lords for tomorrow (Thursday) evening. The Earl of Morley has charge of the bill, and the Lord Delamere will move its rejection.

COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.—The Uniformity Act Amendment Bill stands for third reading in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Bentinck will move that it be read a third time that day three months.

The new Bishop-elect of Derry, better known as the Dean of Emly, numbers his own father among the clergy of his diocese.—*Guardian*.

MESSESS. LAYERS, of Endell-street, Bloomsbury, have erected three very handsome coloured windows in Queen-square Chapel, Brighton, at the expense (100*l.*) of Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., M.D.

ANGELICAN PRIARS.—The *Weekly Register* (Roman Catholic) announces that certain of the Anglican Ritualists are about to start an order of "Friar Preachers" of their own, the said friars to wear the dress and follow the rule of St. Dominic.

RITUALISM AT CALNE.—A number of persons have seceded from the parish church of Calne, in Wilts, in consequence of the Puseyite tendencies of the vicar of the parish and the Bishop of Salisbury. The seceders are about to build a church where an anti-Ritualistic form of worship will be observed.

VETERANS OF THE MISSION-FIELD.—The Moffats, father and son, are the subject of a paragraph from Grahamstown. The father was revising his version of the New Testament, preparatory to bringing it to England for printing and publication; and the son was at Capetown for relaxation, after seven years' hard work in the interior.

THE DEPUTIES OF THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of this ancient body, held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate Hill, on the 31st ult., the resignation of Sir Morton Peto, their chairman, was accepted with sentiments of deep regret and thankfulness for his consistent services. Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., was unanimously elected chairman of the deputies.

THE REV. CHARLES BEECHER, who was found too progressive in his theology for his church in Georgetown, Massachusetts, has resigned his position, and it is said that he intends to join his sister, Harriett Beecher Stowe, in Florida. Mr. George Peabody is building a Free Church in Georgetown, which it is expected will heal the differences, and bring together all the parties disaffected by Mr. Beecher's opinions.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION, according to the statement of the Primate in the House of Lords, is making diligent progress. The *Record* states that its members are discussing whether exceptional legislation should be extended to the use of sacrificial vestments—1. In parochial churches. 2. In proprietary chapels. 3. In private chapels. The Ritualists do not expect to carry the first proposition; but with the aid of Mr. Walpole's selected sympathisers, they hope to carry No. 2 and No. 3.

DR. PUSEY ON CHURCH UNION.—Dr. Pusey writes to the *Guardian* to deprecate any recognition of the Scandinavian Churches by English Churchmen, because that would be "very injurious to our claim to Catholicity," and would be "fatal to any hope of reunion with the Orthodox Eastern Church"; for that Church has condemned Lutherans as heretical.

"We, therefore," he adds, "implore such persons by the mercies of Christ not to offer violence to our consciences by endeavouring to obtain any such recognition from the bishops to be assembled in September."

THE RECENT BEQUEST TO A BRISTOL CHAPEL.—It may be remembered that a bequest of 1,600*l.* by the late Richard Ash to the new Congregational church, Clifton-down, was disputed by his executors, and was likely to have been brought before a court of law. The intervention of the Rev. H. J. Roper has led to an amicable arrangement. Messrs. H. and W. Ash have signed an undertaking to pay 1,000*l.*; but the third executor, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ash, has declined to pay his proportion of the late disputed cheque of 1,600*l.*, in consequence (among other reasons) of his peculiar religious views.

BUNHILL FIELDS.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on Friday, the City Solicitor (Mr. Nelson) reported that the Royal Assent had been given to an Act for the preservation of Bunhill-fields burial-ground. Mr. Charles Reed congratulated the Court on the satisfactory settlement of this question after so protracted a struggle, remarking at the same time it was cause for regret that the great body of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should have interposed obstacles to its settlement. From 1864 to 1867, he said, the question had been before the Corporation, and it was only upon an appeal to the House of Commons that the inviolability of the burial-ground had been settled on an imperial basis. He moved that it be referred to a committee to carry the Act into execution. The motion was adopted.

LECTURE ON MADAGASCAR.—In Nether Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the Rev. W. Ellis delivered an interesting lecture on Madagascar. A. Allott, Esq., presided. Mr. Ellis described the position, size, and productions of the island; the character of its people, who are about three millions and a-half, and their relations to civilised nations. He narrated the commencement of Christian missions there some fifty years ago, and the bitter persecution to which the infant church was exposed during more than thirty years of the reign of the late Queen. Religious liberty was now happily restored, the mission was recommenced, and the Christians numbered more than 20,000. These were generally characterised by great zeal and fidelity. Among the martyrs of the persecution was one who died in ponderous iron fetters, which Mr. Ellis exhibited, and his widow was now in danger of being sold into slavery to defray a debt she incurred for the succour of her husband. As the resources of the Missionary Society were greatly deficient for carrying on its work, he could not bring this case before the directors, but he appealed to the Christian public to furnish the means to succour the martyr's widow. The Rev. H. Quick supported this appeal, and a liberal collection was made.—*Sheffield Independent*.

THE BERKHAMPTREAD CHURCH-RATE.—A correspondent of the *Bucks Advertiser* writes—"The recent disgraceful Church-rate exactions in Berkhamptread were heartily supported by the clergy, and as the dispensers of present rewards and punishments they have used their influence, and are welcome to all the credit they deserve. In your columns last week appeared a report of the Church Sunday-school treat in Ashlyn's Park, by the kind permission of Mr. Longman. The public were welcomed, but a struggling baker and confectioner, with a large family, was debarred from the accustomed exercise of his calling by the following note:—

The Rectory, Great Berkhamptread,  
July 17, 1867.

Sir,—As there was recently in your window a notice very profane in its allusion to religious ordinances, and very insulting to Mr. Longman, I cannot sanction your appearance in the grounds to-morrow, at the Sunday-school treat, for the purposes of trade.

I am, obediently yours,

JAMES HUTCHINSON.

The offensive notice was a statement that Mr. —, for a Church-rate of 2*s.* 8*d.*, claimed of him by Frederick Burn Harvey and William Longman, churchwardens, had been robbed by them of about 22*s.* worth of flour, which he suggested would be made into bread and placed on the communion table on the next Sunday. Do the clergy and their abettors think of doing evil that good may come?

DR. MCCOSH ON CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.—At the close of a sermon preached in the Free Church, Auchinblae, on Sunday week, the Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Belfast, alluding to the Irish Church question, said he had been in London only a very short time ago, and had conversed with eminent statesmen on the condition of Ireland. He found them all agreed that they could not continue to govern Ireland as hitherto, and that it was imperatively required that some different mode of treatment should be adopted towards it. And what, said the rev. doctor, will be done, or proposed to be done? He was quite certain that within the next year or two the proposal would be openly and boldly made in the House of Commons to endow the Roman priesthood in Ireland. There could be no doubt about that being the course which would be proposed, and it was the duty of all who heard him to prepare for and oppose it. He would deplore the success of any proposal of the kind, not only for the Church of Christ, but also for the sake of Ireland itself. It would bring the statesmen of England into contact and connection with the Roman hierarchy, and they were very unequally matched. There were men in the Roman Church with whom, in astuteness, in diplomacy, and in intrigue, we had no competitors. Dr. Paul Cullen was more than a match for any of our statesmen. The easy solution of the Irish difficulty was the abolition of all endowments. "A fair field and no favour." The Church of Ireland had been endowed, Presbyterianism had been endowed, and neither had made any progress

in Ireland. He thought the time had fully come when they should be withdrawn, and that all Christian men and Christian Churches assenting to the grand central doctrines of the Christian faith should unite without scruple, and set free the blessed Gospel of Christ from the trammels of State interference and control.

**DISCOVERY OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, 1662.**—In the introduction to the first volume of Dr. Archibald Stephens' erudite and most valuable work, entitled, "The Book of Common Prayer, with Notes Legal and Historical," published in 1849, it is said—"It will scarcely be credited that the original manuscript Book of Common Prayer, which was annexed to stat. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 4, is not at the present moment to be found among the Parliamentary records." Since this publication, several searches have been made for the missing manuscript, and grave suspicions were entertained that the loss was connected, as it was undoubtedly contemporaneous, with the origin of the Tractarian or Ritualistic movement. It was understood that Dean Stanley attached much importance to the fact, that the preliminary rubric to be found in the English printed Book of Common Prayer is omitted in the Irish manuscript book (belonging to the Irish Statute of Uniformity, 17 & 18 Car. II. c. 6), which is in existence. It was fairly open to question whether the English manuscript contained that rubric, although it is certain that at the Savoy Conference it was deemed unimportant. All doubts, however, are now removed, for on Thursday evening the missing manuscript was found amongst the records of the House of Lords, and it contains the rubric which was omitted from the Irish Prayer-book, authorised three years after the English Act of Uniformity.—*Record.*

**A ROMISH ACCOUNT OF THE LATE CELEBRATIONS AT ROME.**—The Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Roman Catholic Bishop (Cloyne), records his impressions of his recent visit to Rome in a glowing pastoral letter, in which he awards the palm for zeal in sending ecclesiastical delegates to the Roman anniversary to France, which poured out its curés without number, "some of whom, as they told their fellow-travellers, had fought on the plains of Castelfidardo." Dr. Keane computes that the aggregate sum received by the Pope from East and West on this occasion, by way of tribute, was 400,000*l.* sterling. He affirms, in the course of the pastoral, that the ministers of the altar will never descend "to the level of a State police," which would "destroy the divine influence a mission from Heaven can alone command." The Protestantism of the Continent, he says, is identified with infidelity or pantheism, and English Protestantism is the religion of statute law. "We cannot help noticing (he adds) that the Thirty-nine Articles are not the creed of the English people," and that the "ablest Anglican scholars only find rest in the bosom of the Catholic Church." Had Protestantism attempted a demonstration like that at Rome of the 29th of June, it "might as well have undertaken to roll up the heavens and the earth." The music in St. Peter's was "scarcely of this earth in its composition." The Pope, if peace continues, will, Dr. Keane thinks, issue his invitations for the intended oecumenical council on the 8th of December next, "the Feast of the Immaculate Conception."

**THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.**—The select committee of the Commons on the Ecclesiastical Titles Act held its last meeting on Friday last with closed doors, in order to consider the report. Mr. M'Evoe, the chairman, proposed a report advising the repeal of the Act, and Mr. Walpole proposed another in the opposite sense; the original motion being carried by the casting vote of the chairman. The report was then taken in detail, with a division on each paragraph; and finally it was affirmed as a whole. On each division the Conservatives all voted on one side, the Liberals on the other, and in every instance it was the casting vote of the chairman which carried the point. Mr. Chatterton, the Irish Attorney-General, was absent. The report concludes in these words:—"Your committee are of opinion that, by adopting, for purposes of legal description, certain modes of designation such as have been already used or accepted by her Majesty's Government in colonies or possessions of the Crown in which Roman Catholic hierarchies exist, all inconvenience in respect to the titles of the bishops of the Established Church of England and Ireland may be avoided, and a useless cause of irritation be removed. Finally, upon a full review of the evidence, your committee are of opinion that the repeal of the Act, and of the section referred to their consideration, will in no way enable the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to assume any civil or temporal precedence or authority within the realm, or cause any detriment or inconvenience to the State or to any class of her Majesty's subjects."

**THE LATE SOLOMON LEONARD, ESQ., OF BRISTOL.**—By the death of Mr. Solomon Leonard, a vacancy is occasioned on the magisterial bench of Bristol, and a gap in the circle of one of our old and respected Bristol families. The sad event was not unexpected; for several years Mr. Leonard had been in declining health, and a wasting disease from which he suffered gradually overcame an otherwise strong constitution. Mr. Leonard was born in this city in 1799. He received part of his early education at Mill-hill Grammar School, and afterwards studied at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, where he took the degree of M.A. He subsequently became the principal of Harpenden Grammar School, Herts, where he resided for nearly twenty years, until 1839, when he removed to Woodchester, near Stroud. In 1847 he removed to Clifton, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Leonard was much respected as a man and a Christian, as well as for his intellectual ability and attainments. He took an active

part in the promotion of religious and philanthropic movements in connection with the Nonconformist body, and was an acceptable and instructive preacher, frequently occupying the Dissenting pulpits of this city and other places. He has left a widow and eleven children. On the announcement of his death the flags were hoisted half-mast at the Council House and Exchange, and continued so until the funeral, which took place on Tuesday, the 30th ult., at Arno's Vale Cemetery, in the presence of a considerable number of relative and friends. The service was impressively conducted by the Rev. David Thomas, who delivered an appropriate and beautiful address in the cemetery chapel.

### Religious Intelligence.

**WHITFIELD CHAPEL, CHARLES-STREET, LONG-ACRE.**—The Rev. W. Manches having accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the church at Hertford, will terminate his ministry here at the commencement of September. The printed report of the above chapel for the present year gives the number of church-members as 174; the average attendance of children in the Sunday-school, 143, with a staff of eighteen teachers; the tract distributors as numbering ten, who during the past year made about 16,120 visits to the homes of the poor in the immediate neighbourhood of the chapel. The densely-populated locality in which the chapel is situated affords an opportunity for greatly extending its usefulness.

**THE REV. W. JONES, minister of Osmaston-road Baptist Chapel, Derby,** is about to remove to the Congregational church, Salisbury, having changed his views on the subject of baptism.

**WORSTED.**—The summer meeting of the Norfolk Association of Baptist Churches was held in Worstead on Wednesday, the 31st ult. This meeting was rendered especially interesting by the recognition of the Rev. W. H. Payne, formerly of Presteign, as pastor of the church. In the morning an able sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich, from 2 Cor. xiii. 1-10. In the afternoon a public meeting was held, presided over by S. Culley, Esq., of Norwich. Addresses of hearty welcome were delivered by the Revs. S. Nash, of Neatishead; G. Kerry, and S. B. Gooch, of Norwich; S. Hawkes, of Buxton; and T. J. Malyn, of Lynn, all of whom having previously known Mr. Payne spoke in the highest terms of his exemplary character and Christian devotedness. The Revs. W. H. Payne, J. Venimore, D. Jarman, of Ludham, G. Vincent, of Yarmouth, F. Trapp, of Mundesley, S. W. Akenhurst, of Aylsham, also took part in the services. Letters were received from the Revs. C. T. Keen, C. H. Hosken, T. Foster, of Norwich; J. B. Blackmore, of Lowestoft; C. Deavin, of Fakenham; J. Andrews, of Blakeney, expressing a deep interest in the object of the meeting, and regretting their inability to attend.

**HOCKLEY, BIRMINGHAM.**—The memorial stone of a new Baptist chapel, at Lodge-road, Hockley, Birmingham, was laid on Monday, July 29, by J. H. Hopkins, Esq. After the devotional services were concluded, the secretary read a concise history of the church, and its efforts to accomplish the erection of a new place of worship. The stone was then lowered to its place, and Mr. Hopkins declared it to be well and truly laid, and congratulated the assembly on the auspicious occasion that had brought them together. The Rev. B. W. Dale addressed the meeting, congratulating them on the work they were doing that day. He said, the spiritual destitution of the town required that the Baptists and Independents should each build a new chapel every year. The Rev. C. Vince also congratulated the congregation on the success that had attended their efforts. He said they must remember that the new chapel would be a Protestant place of worship, for the services of those who believed that the Reformation of the sixteenth century was an inestimable blessing to the world at large. In the evening, a large tea and public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Hopkins. The Revs. C. Vince, J. Lord, and other ministers and gentlemen, addressed the meeting. The Rev. F. G. Marchant, late of the Pastors' College, London, is minister of the place.

**ROCHDALE.**—On Wednesday evening, the Rev. J. C. McCappin, who has for about four months laboured at Providence Chapel, and taken the oversight of the church and congregation there, was formally recognised and received as the accepted pastor of that church. The service was preceded by a tea-meeting in the schoolroom, at which there was a numerous attendance. An adjournment was afterwards made to the spacious chapel, where a large congregation attended, and the service was commenced by the singing of a hymn, and the reading of a portion of Scripture by the Rev. J. Browne, B.A., of Bamford. Besides the duties assigned to several ministers, other devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. J. Oddy, of Hallford; E. C. Lewis, R. Jones, L. Nuttall, and others. The Rev. W. H. Davison, of Bolton, delivered the introductory discourse, founded upon Acts xv. 1, 2. The Rev. W. Roseman, of Bury, asked the usual questions of the minister being recognised, and the Rev. J. C. McCappin replied at some length. The Rev. H. W. Parkinson then offered the dedicatory prayer. Mr. Robert Barker, on behalf of the church and congregation, then stated the reasons which had induced them to select as their minister the reverend gentleman whose recognition service they were celebrating. The Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, of Manchester, delivered the charge to the minister, selecting for the foundation of his remarks the 13th verse of the Apostle Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 11th chapter: "For I speak to you Gentiles, inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gen-

tiles. I magnify mine office." The Rev. J. White, minister of the first Congregational church at Belfast, addressed the congregation and church from Romans xii., in the course of his remarks enforcing the tenour of the whole chapter. The proceedings were closed with the singing of the doxology, and the pronouncing of the benediction.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—The opening services of the new Congregational church, Nottingham, were held on Wednesday, July 24. The structure is an iron church, though it has been so well put together that on the outside it has a very substantial appearance, and conveys the idea of an enduring and permanent building. The service was commenced by the Rev. W. R. Stevenson, of Broad-street Chapel, offering up prayer. The Rev. J. Matheson, then read a Psalm and a chapter from the New Testament, and the Rev. C. Clemance followed with a statement explaining the circumstances under which the movement for chapel-extension originated, and the present state of the finances. The cost of the chapel was 800*l.*; the organ and furniture, 100*l.*; and the outbuildings, 80*l.*, making a total of 980*l.* An amount of 390*l.* had still to be raised on the loan account for land and expenses, and the statement concluded by an appeal to the congregation to clear that off at once. The Rev. Dr. G. Smith then preached, and the Rev. H. Ollard then concluded with prayer. In the afternoon a number of ministers and friends partook of luncheon in the schoolroom of Friar-lane Chapel. The Rev. F. S. Williams presided, and speeches were delivered by Rev. W. R. Stevenson, Rev. W. Spencer, Rev. H. Ollard, Rev. Dr. G. Smith, Rev. G. Gouldy, and other friends. In the evening Dr. Smith again preached. The collections amounted to about 43*l.*

**LEEDS. — HEADINGLEY - HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—On Thursday night an interesting and impressive service in connection with the Congregationalists of Leeds was held at the recently-erected spacious and handsome church at Headingley-hill, on the occasion of the public recognition of the Rev. A. Holden Byles, B.A., as pastor of the church and congregation. The edifice was crowded with members of the denomination anxious to unite in the service, in which the ministers of the various chapels in the town took a prominent part. The service was commenced with singing, after which the invocatory prayer was offered and the Scripture lesson read by the Rev. William Thomas. An able exposition of church principles was given by the Rev. George William Conder, of Manchester. In reply to the Rev. J. H. Morgan, who put the usual questions, Mr. E. Butler detailed the steps taken in the selection of the Rev. Mr. Byles as the pastor of the church, and from his statement it appeared that the invitation to the reverend gentleman had been of the most unanimous character, both on the part of the church and the congregation, after which the Rev. Mr. Byles explained the circumstances which induced him to believe that he had a call to the ministry, stated his views of the ministerial office, detailed what he considered the essential doctrines of the Christian religion, defined his ideas of the church of Christ, and explained his views on church government. The Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., having offered the ordination prayer, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Bradford, then delivered an impressive charge to the newly-elected minister, and the service was brought to a close by the Rev. R. McAll offering prayer and pronouncing the benediction.

### Correspondence.

THE RECORD AND MR. HARDCASTLE, M.P.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—If any of your readers wish for the latest illustration of the miserable smallness and the acidulated bigotry of the organ of the Low-Church party, they will find it in the following fact.

Feeling "some danger to exist lest the House of Lords should not treat the (Church-rate) bill of Mr. Harcastle with the decision it demands," the *Record* has been seeking to stimulate the flagging energies of the Peers by denouncing afresh the bill and its supporters. And, among other things, it asserts that "the placarding of Mr. Harcastle's name up and down the country as chairman at meetings called to promote the professed objects of Dissent should put Churchmen on their guard, and warn them how little the member for Bury St. Edmund's is to be trusted, either as regards his adherence to Church principles or his zeal for Church interests."

Knowing the unobtrusive character of Mr. Harcastle, as a public man, I was puzzled to account for this reference, until I remembered that the reputed editor of the *Record* is an Evangelical minister living at Surbiton, and that a short time since the honourable member presided at the opening of a new Dissenting schoolroom there. Even then it seemed hardly likely that a pious clergyman would avail himself of the opportunity afforded by his literary position for having a small personal fling at a political opponent.

Nevertheless, it appears that my suspicion was well founded, and here is the proof. Mr. Harcastle, in reply to the *Record* article, says:—"The only time to my knowledge on which my name has been 'placarded up and down the country' as chairman of a public meeting of any kind, for some years, was the other day, on the dedication of the old Independent chapel at Surbiton to the purposes of a British school." To which he adds the quiet rebuke:—"These purposes, sir,

you will, I feel sure, not consider very objectionable. It is true that this was rendered possible by the building of a larger place of worship, but I hardly think that even this fact will cause regret among those who value the preaching of the Gospel more than the forms and accidents by which it is surrounded."

The naïve reply of the editor to this is, "We greatly regret to have generalised inaccurately from a single instance." So that it was this particular act of Mr. Harcourt's which drew down upon him the censure of the Evangelical journalist, and elicited the suggestion that the members of the Church of England would do well to mistrust him in regard to "Church principles" and "Church interests." It seems, therefore, that any fraternisation with Dissenters on the part of Episcopalianism is as offensive in the eyes of Low Church as of High Church. Well! the fact has been long suspected, but this open avowal of it is somewhat new, at least in this particular quarter, though, after all, it does but bring theory into harmony with practice.

## A BROAD DISSENTER.

August 6, 1867.

## THE REPRESENTATION OF WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am reluctant to diminish the hopefulness with which your correspondent "Young Wales" anticipates the next general election, in the belief that by the Reform Bill the Liberal element in Wales will be "immensely strengthened"; but in such a matter it is better to call attention to unpleasant facts, than to indulge in agreeable illusions.

All the information which has reached me from the Principality is to the effect that in the counties, at least, Liberalism—which in Wales, is another name for Nonconformity—will be worse, instead of better off, than under the existing law! How is this? Is it because the new county voters will be Tories and State-Churchmen? The contrary is notoriously the fact; but it is stated that the majority of them will belong to the "dependent class," and that their votes will simply serve to increase the power of Welsh landlordism. I have been told this, by Welshmen, with a degree of composure which has amazed, and has distressed me also; because it seems to indicate that, notwithstanding all the exposures, and the confessions, and the good resolutions, of the last five years, it is expected that Welsh Dissenters are still going to submit to be "treated as if they were an insignificant minority, as an inferior order of citizens, as a class whose interest must be held to be subservient to the whims and fancies of territorial cliques." That they mean to run any risks, to make any sacrifices, to defy their landlords, and to act like men, I am sorry to say, I have as yet seen no evidence.

Sir, I have a strong suspicion that much of this dread of Welsh landlordism is a matter of the imagination—that in too many cases tenants take it for granted, and without adequate reason, that they cannot with safety vote in accordance with their own convictions, and that, in other cases, the vote is given less to avert the anger, than to secure the good opinion, or favour, of the owner of the land. Yes! I fear that toadyism and sycophancy, with a trafficking in votes for bits of land and small donations for chapels and schools, has had too much to do with a state of things which your correspondent mourns over as "a calamity," a "mockery," and an "insult."

What does he himself admit in regard to the Welsh press? He says that the public journals of his country "are either in the hands of Churchmen, or are conducted by nominal Dissenters—pseudo-Liberals, who too often pander to the taste of parish squires or a poverty-stricken aristocracy." Whose fault is that? Not that of the landlords, surely, but of a people not yet thoroughly awakened to a sense of their responsibility in political matters, and not yet fired by a self-sacrificing and patriotic spirit.

The very aspirations of "Young Wales," as expressed in his letters, serve, I think, to illustrate the weakness and the shortcomings of his countrymen in this matter. "Oh!" he exclaims, "if we had a John Bright! a leader possessing his oneness of purpose, his indomitable energy, his fidelity to Liberalism!" But where would have been John Bright's influence in England if he had not been backed by hundreds and thousands of Liberals—many of them Nonconformists—as indomitable and energetic, if not as able as himself? So, again, in regard to the registration of electors, he says, "If we had a Darby in Cardiganshire, Breconsire, Carmarthenshire, and other counties in which Tories are returned," Liberalism would soon be triumphant in those counties. Why should the burden of such work fall on any Mr. Darby? and why should there not be scores of men in every county following such an example? There is "spirit and energy" enough expended in Welsh preaching, in Welsh speaking, and in Welsh poetizing—why should it not be called forth everywhere in working out the political regeneration of a country? If it be wanting, no amount of mere organisation will supply its place, or will blunt the edge of Tory weapons.

"Young Wales" asserts, rightly enough, that "Toryism can never fight a free and loyal people, who are determined and invincible; preferring the loss of social prosperity and happiness rather than submit to be political slaves"; and it is because I am constrained to believe that Welsh Nonconformists have

not yet attained to such a standard, that I venture to urge upon those who exercise influence over them to exert themselves, while there is yet time, to stimulate the torpid consciences of Nonconforming Welshmen, and to inspire them with feelings which there will be no difficulty in manifesting in appropriate political action.

OLD ENGLAND.

## WELSH LIBERALISM CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO ITS MISREPRESENTATION.

## III.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the two communications you have done me the honour to insert in your valuable paper, I think I have clearly shown that there is but little, if any, sympathy and identity and community of political views and sentiment between the real Liberals and Dissenters of Wales and their so-called representatives. That the reason of this absence of sympathy is traceable to causes well understood by "Young Wales," but that notwithstanding the cloud which has hung over our political horizon in the past, there is now beyond the cloud the bright sunshine of hope, and that if we are true to ourselves, true to liberty, and faithful to those principles of commercial and religious freedom, upon the development of which depend the welfare and weal of our nation and the happiness and independence of its sons, the Radical franchise of the Russell Reform Bill will place in our hands a lever which shall prove far mightier than that of Archimedes, as it will enable us to raise the Welsh people from the condition of political serfdom, to throw off the yoke with which a people "who would be free" are bound, and thus make them free citizens of a free commonwealth. This aspiration of my soul is not, Sir, an idle dream, a flitting shadow—I believe and am firmly persuaded of its thorough practicability. If a few earnest men were to commence the work fearlessly, earnestly, and with undragging zeal, with a full determination to achieve success, the day of our political redemption would not be far remote. In the future triumph of the Liberal party in my country I have the strongest confidence. My faith rests on that Providence which watches over the destiny of all, guides and directs the affairs of peoples and nations, and who will in His own good time raise up in our midst a band of national patriots who will toil and work and labour until they shall have secured for Wales representatives whose opinions and views on all social, commercial, political, and religious questions shall be in perfect harmony and agreement with the opinions held by the Cambrian people. To bring about such a happy consummation should be the constant endeavour of every Welsh patriot. I am, however, aware that its realisation must entail and will necessarily involve self-sacrifice, and in some instances perhaps, pecuniary loss, but these will be as the small dust in the balance when weighed with the glorious political harvest which will be eventually, and not remotely, reaped.

Now, with a view to secure the triumphant return of representatives whose political views are in harmony with those cherished by the great body of the Cambrian people, it is necessary, in the first place, that we should have an organisation purely for political purposes with regularly appointed and recognised agents. I admit that a great and good work has already been done by individual effort. A few patriotic gentlemen have greatly increased the Liberal roll of electors, and have thereby secured the return of Liberals; but those efforts have been local rather than national, and have been limited to a few counties and boroughs. There has not been concerted action in perfecting the register, nor has there been anything done to secure the hearty co-operation of Liberals for political purposes of a national character. This is to be regretted for many reasons. I am also sorry to be obliged to admit that my countrymen are not informed as to the bearing of political questions to the same extent as are their English brethren. The evil consequences of this ignorance must be apparent. When a great contest comes, involving issues of the most momentous character, plausible and designing men easily lead astray the simple-hearted and uninformed. Being some time since in company with a gentleman who was, and still is, an active Tory partisan, he boasted that he had converted some Liberal electors to his view of things, and thereby had been the instrument in securing the return of the Tory candidate, while the advanced Liberal was rejected. This gentleman is a solicitor, and a deacon of a Dissenting church. Subsequently I obtained corroborative evidence of the fact. Now, if the electors in question had been thoroughly conversant with the politics of the nation, with the bearing of political questions, with the oppressive and tyrannical proceedings of the Tories even at that contest, and had they been well read in the history of Tory tactics and legislation, the characteristics of which are exclusiveness, narrowness, and the direct interests of the few, carried on energetically through a long series of years, those electors would have cut off their right hand before assisting to augment the number of Tories in the House of Commons. If my countrymen were well educated, politically, these things could not happen. I desire, therefore, to see established a complete political organisation, with agents in every town and hundred in the Principality where their presence is required. Their duties should be to see that every Liberal is placed on the electoral roll, and to be also the medium of disseminating among the people the fullest information respecting the bearing and issues of all the great questions of the day. I doubt not, if the right men could be had, their respective districts would ultimately become the centres of a political power before which Toryism would have to give place. An organisation of this kind could be effectively worked at an expense of 4000. or 5000. a-year. A sum so small could be easily raised.

Secondly, with a view to secure the triumph of our principles, it is necessary that we should have under our

more direct control the Welsh press. When the press of a nation is lukewarm the people become cold and indifferent. But the tone of the Welsh press is decidedly hostile to liberty. There is but little fidelity to principle, expediency is its grand characteristic. "Be just, and fear not," which is, I believe, the motto of our greatest statesmen, forms but a very small portion of the creed of Welsh newspaper-writers. They write to please the few rather than to instruct the nation; they, too, generally defend men instead of principles. Although Wales is emphatically a Nonconformist nation, you cannot find in the whole of the Principality more than two or three journals which advocate and defend Nonconformist opinions and views on political and ecclesiastical affairs. If the professed Liberal writers were open enemies, we should know how to deal with them. While the Tory press howl and denounce Dissenters and Liberals, our so-called Liberal editors and writers stand by as dummies. I can furnish you with a list of a dozen professed Liberal papers, whose editors constantly carry out this policy. If the Welsh people are to be emancipated from the thraldom of Tory domination, and from the compromising policy of the Whigs—a race of men which happily is fast disappearing from the arena of political life—we must have the press of Wales purged of its feebleness, compelling its conductors to take side in the coming struggle for religious equality; and if the professed Liberal organs refuse to defend the institutions of our country, and the spirituality of Christ's Kingdom and Church, then we must see to it that the Welsh mind is supplied with the intellectual and spiritual food which liveth and abideth for ever.

It is, too, of the utmost importance that Welsh Liberals should make the ballot the test of every man's fitness who is a candidate for their suffrage. In his recent addresses at Birmingham Mr. Bright urged that the National Reform Union and Reform League should not dissolve their organisation until they had secured the ballot. The hon. member for Birmingham could not have given better advice, and I sincerely hope that those associations will carry it out to the letter. The ballot is the only remedy against Tory dictation and landlord terrorism. But if secret voting be necessary in England, it is a thousand times more necessary in Wales. Congregations have been driven from their chapels, farmers have been obliged to quit their farms, custom has been taken from grocers and drapers because of their having dared to vote according to their conscience. At every contested election landlords may be seen bringing up their tenants to the poll, as slaveowners in the South were once in the habit of driving up their slaves to the auction mart. Yet Tories and Whigs will stand up and boast of our freedom, and praise our free institutions! Their idea of freedom is freedom to drive men like cattle, to compel the occupiers of the soil to vote according to the opinions of the landlords, to support their candidate, though that candidate had pledged himself to support in Parliament a political party whom the people distrust, in whom they have no confidence, and who at all times have been the enemies of freedom, civil, political, and ecclesiastical. With such leaders, whether Tory or Whig, let us have no alliance, no co-operation, no concerted action, but rather let the Liberals of Wales act according to their conscience, and refuse to support any candidate for Parliamentary honours who is not pledged to deprive the landlord of the power to intimidate by giving every elector the protection of the ballot.

I would further suggest, that in view of the coming battle, candidates should be at once selected to fight the battle of the Liberal party in every county and borough which now returns a Tory or pseudo-Liberal. The success of two Liberals in Denbighshire is certain if two good men can be found. Mr. Watkin Williams is pretty certain to be returned for the Denbigh borough. I think if Mr. Henry Richard will come forward for Cardiganshire, he would stand an excellent chance of being returned. There are a large number of freeholders in that county. The Calvinistic Methodists are very numerous and influential, as are the Congregationalists, while in some parts of the county there are strong Baptist churches. If the register were well looked after, and committees appointed in each hundred and town, I do not for a moment fear the result of a contest with Mr. Richard as our leader. And I am sure there are hundreds of patriotic Welshmen who would gladly contribute to the expense in the event of his coming forward, as there are but few public men who are held, and justly held, in so much respect.

In conclusion, I beg to express to you my grateful acknowledgment for your kindness in inserting these hastily written letters of mine in your valuable paper. I trust the question I have so imperfectly discussed will be taken up by my compatriots. I know and am confident that we have the power to remove from our country's misrepresentation the degradation with which it is associated. But let us not talk but act, not lament over the wrong but take steps to remove it, and if we act as wise, prudent, and fearless men, we shall certainly achieve success, for nothing can stand before the united resolution of resolute and determined people, who are pledged never to give up until the victory is won.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
YOUNG WALES.

## THE JAMAICA PROSECUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—The refusal of the Shropshire magistrates to commit Governor Eyre, of the London grand jury to return a true bill against General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, and the recent reply of the Attorney-General to the application of Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, are significant of the feelings and tendencies of the upper classes of this country. A considerable fraction of these sympathise with the people, are alive to the signs of the times, and are supporters of that progressive legislation which is the mark of a free people and the right direction toward an intelligent and self-governed nation. But by far the larger number have no sympathy with popular progress or popular right, and many do not scruple to state openly that they have no wish to see the people temperate, thrifty, intelligent, and consequently powerful. Perhaps we have never had a more glaring exhibition of the insincerity and dishonesty of this party than in the present leaders of our Tory Government, who after denouncing, obstructing, and defeating the Gladstone Reform Bill, which admitted to the franchise the élite of the unen-

franchised—about one-twentieth only—on the ground of its democratic tendencies; introduce a bill of their own artfully constructed to exclude these, and to admit the most debased and least intelligent, on the crowded ground that among these Toryism, i.e., Tory rowdiness, bribery, and obsequiousness, will find its best supporters. The avowed determination and the as yet successful efforts of this class to crush all legal inquiry into the Jamaica murders, are pregnant with a meaning to which real lovers of our country may not shut their eyes.

They mean that patriotic agitation against a vicious Government is a crime. That vicious rulers may with impunity compass the death of private citizens, whose patriotism and love of equity make them obnoxious to a bad Government. That no love of country, no inherent worth, shall protect a citizen from being eagerly and wantonly haled from the cover of civil tribunals, and wickedly thrust into the red hands of military butchers. That an illegal martial tribunal may be arbitrarily set up for any petty local disturbance, the civil law rudely thrust aside, and our lives handed over to bay soldiers for sport. That, because a few citizens are excited to crime by a cruel mistake, hundreds of other peaceable citizens may be hunted and flogged and shot down like game, hanged like felons, and their homesteads be cruelly, inhumanly destroyed. They mean that all this can be done in spite of all law, not only with impunity, but that our ruling classes will throw around these crimes against liberty, justice, and humanity, their protecting arms, and sing poems in praise of the criminals.

Surely the Jamaica Committee will not let the Jamaica question stay where it is. Whatever the chances of success, they should exhaust all legal processes before they relinquish it. Perhaps the new Parliament, and the Government which may emanate from it, may give them some help, for we have now some hope of relief from the ruling incubus that so sternly opposes all equity, and so religiously conserves all wrong; and that the time is coming when we shall better hold our fair fame among the nations, better take our assumed part in the education of the world, and move more rapidly in the path of that "righteousness which exalteth a nation."

THOMAS WYLES.

Alley, Aug. 3, 1867.

#### THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your readers, many of whom are generous contributors to the fund for meeting the expenses incurred for the religious services connected with the *Salle Evangélique* within the Park of the Great Exhibition, will be glad to hear some particulars relative to this important and interesting work.

The hall, capable of holding about 500 persons, with the addition of a room at the end for small meetings, registry of addresses and writing, &c., stands in a most favourable part of the park, on the right-hand side of Grand Avenue, and immediately facing the Circle International. It was built by the kind permission of M. Théodore Vernes, Imperial Commissioner for the *Exposition des Nations*, and is devoted to preaching the Gospel in various languages, united prayer, and Christian conferences on subjects connected with the work of various evangelical agencies in different countries. It was opened on the 15th of April last, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the General Baron de Chabaud la Tour. Since then the following services have been held:—

On Sundays, Divine service in English, conducted by ministers of different denominations approved by the London committee, has been held morning and evening. The attendance has varied from 50 to 150 persons, composed generally of exhibitors, workpeople, soldiers, and stray visitors to the Exhibition on the Lord's-day. Services have also been held in other languages—in German, Swedish, Spanish, and French. We are sorry to report that, with the exception of the French, the attendance at these services has been very small, and, so far, discouraging; but the service in French has been well attended; sometimes as many as 400 have assembled, and stayed the whole time to worship God, and hear the Gospel preached by faithful men.

In the week-days, in addition to daily services in English, the Gospel has been preached by French pastors, both of the National and Free Churches, and arrangements are made for these services at three and at five o'clock in the afternoon.

At all the services a large number of persons of various nations enter the building and crowd the porch, curious to know what is going on. They generally remain only a short time; but occasion is taken of their presence even at the English services to read a portion of the Scriptures in French, and address a few faithful words in the same language. Possibly the scene before them is instructive; the texts of Scripture over the tribune, and on the panels of the walls, printed in French, and German, and English, convey important truth; and the papers distributed by the concourse setting forth the objects of the Hall, the times of the services, with the addition of portions of God's Word embodying essential doctrines of Christian faith, are likely to leave good results. Several persons have expressed their thanks for the profit and enjoyment they have felt in attending these services, and we doubt not that similar testimony has been borne by some who have attended those conducted in other languages.

Conferences have also been held on Christian missions, on the social and religious benefits to nations where the Word of God is freely circulated, on the sanctification of the Sabbath, on Sabbath-schools, on the moral and religious elevation of the working classes, and on other important subjects. The attendance has been encouraging, and the valuable information supplied by deputations from British and foreign societies and others will, it is hoped, shed the light of knowledge upon many minds where so much darkness on these subjects prevails. These conferences are continued on successive Thursdays, and embrace the various topics announced in the programme issued by the committee. A daily prayer-meeting, in English, is held between one and two. It is very much to be desired that earnest Christians visiting the Exhibition should make a point of at least occasionally attending these devotional meetings, and sustaining the hands of those friends who conduct them. It is an hour of rest and spiritual refreshment, amid scenes of great excitement, and it is

also a desirable opportunity for Christian intercourse among God's children, unknown to each other, but drawn together by common wants and participation in a common privilege.

If the *Salle Evangélique* have not yet accomplished all that its sanguine supporters expected, the results nevertheless supply abundant cause for thankfulness that the pure Word of Truth has been preached to many strangers "in their own tongue"; that a clear testimony has been presented for Protestant union and Christian fidelity; and that seasons of fraternal association have been afforded, which many have found to be both profitable and pleasant.

As funds are still required to meet the expenses of this work, contributions are solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

JAMES DAVIS.

HERMANN SCHMETTAU,  
Secretaries of the Paris Conference and  
Evangelisation Committee.

#### Parliamentary Proceedings.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THE REFORM BILL.

On Thursday, the House resumed the consideration of the Reform Bill in committee. On clause 14, which enacts that boroughs which had a less population than 10,000 at the last census shall in future return only one member, Earl GREY moved an amendment to substitute 12,000 for 10,000. He intended, he said, if the amendment were carried, to move the addition of words by which provision would be made for grouping certain towns together with the view of their returning members jointly. A proposition would also be made for disfranchising some of the smaller boroughs altogether, to which he had no objection. By the first proposition, they would obtain twelve seats for disposal, and by the system of grouping which he intended to propose, eleven more would be gained, making twenty-three in all. He proposed that three of these seats should be given to the Inns of Court. The remaining seats ought, in his opinion, to be given to the largest and most populous counties and boroughs, and he proposed that all counties and divisions of counties having more than 150,000 inhabitants should have a third member. This would affect twelve counties and divisions of counties, and eight boroughs. He added that he did not propose this scheme entirely upon his own responsibility, having consulted many of his friends before he submitted it.

The Earl of DERBY, who wore his right arm in a sling, and was much cheered on rising, characterised the plan as crude and incomplete, and said its adoption would lead to the introduction of new and untried principles, which could not be settled without full consideration, involving the sitting of Parliament for the next three months, and the substitution of an entirely new Reform Bill. One of the principal features of the distribution scheme of the Government was that, except in cases of proved corruption, it disfranchised nobody, and to that portion of the new scheme the Government intended to adhere. A very strong case should be shown to induce their lordships to go beyond the House of Commons in a scheme of partial disfranchisement, and it was unreasonable at this period of the session to reconsider the whole question. He had a strong objection to the adoption of any widely-extended scheme for the joint representation of majorities and minorities in three-cornered constituencies. If the amendment were carried he should move that the Chairman report progress, with the view of consulting his colleagues as to the course they ought to pursue.

The Duke of ARGYLL hoped that their lordships would preserve their freedom and independence unfettered, and that they would vote for the amendment if they thought its adoption would improve the bill. If the question of redistribution was to be dealt with at all it should be dealt with in a complete manner.

Lord CAIRNS criticised Earl Grey's proposal, and thought a better scheme might be devised, but, as the reopening of the question of redistribution must lead to the abandonment of the bill for the present session, he should vote against the amendment.

Earl RUSSELL said the question was whether they were really desirous of passing a good and complete measure, and he strongly objected to an imperfect settlement by passing a faulty scheme, which must inevitably invite discussion hereafter. He should vote for the amendment so far as it related to the boroughs that were in future to return one member each, but would not pledge himself to the details of the scheme submitted by Lord Grey for redistributing the seats that would be gained.

The LORD CHANCELLOR pointed out that the scheme of Lord Grey, besides being objectionable in itself, did not contain the elements of a final settlement of the question. The Earl of CAERNARVON supported the amendment. Last year he would have opposed such a scheme, but things had become altogether altered. Earl FORBESCU thought it intolerable that so important a question as the future constitution of the country should not be thoroughly discussed because the month of August had arrived. Earl GRANVILLE said if the Government would present a reasonable scheme of redistribution both Houses would be prepared to sacrifice their crochets and to assist.

The Earl of DERBY replied. He did not think that the redistribution proposed by the Government could be final, but he called on their lordships by their votes to show they were disinclined to interpose any obstacle in the way of passing the bill in the present session.

The House then divided, and the amendment was rejected by 98 to 76.

Lord LYVEDEN then moved an amendment to disfranchise all boroughs with a population of less than 5,000, but on a division the amendment was negatived by 93 to 37.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM, in moving the second reading of the Agricultural Gangs Bill, said it provided that all gang-masters should take out a license, to be granted by the magistrates in petty sessions, after the 1st January, 1868; and that no female should be employed with males, or under a gang-master. The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at five minutes to twelve.

On Friday, the consideration of the Reform Bill was resumed, and the Marquis of SALISBURY moved to insert a clause enabling persons duly registered, in lieu of attending in person to vote, to vote by means of voting-papers, both in counties and boroughs. The system, he said, had been found to work efficiently in the election of guardians of the poor, and more recently in university elections. It would enable the voters to give their votes without any sacrifice, and without being subject to that intimidation and violence which they had seen in Irish elections.

The Earl of DERBY gave his unqualified adhesion to the proposal. It would enable the aged, the sick, the infirm, and the timid to give their votes without concealment, free from the danger and tumult attending a contested election. But while he was prepared to adopt voting-papers at all Parliamentary elections, yet if their lordships preferred it he would acquiesce in its adoption in county constituencies only as a trial. He was not at present prepared to give an opinion as to the machinery to be adopted, but he was glad that the House of Commons would have the opportunity of again considering the question.

Earl DE GREY and RUPON expressed his surprise at the statement of the Earl of Derby. The whole point of the case lay in the details, and he hoped that the House would not sanction the principle without knowing the system to be adopted. He was not satisfied with the working of the system of voting-papers in the election of guardians, and instead of putting a stop to bribery and intimidation he thought it would increase them.

Lord Cairns, Lord de Ros, Lord Cloncurry, the Duke of Cleveland, and Earl Fortescue addressed the House in support of the amendment; and the Earl of Kimberley and Earl Granville against it; and on a division it was carried by 114 to 36.

Clauses were added, on the motion of Earl STANHOPE, enacting that Parliament should not be dissolved on the demise of the Crown, but should continue in existence till dissolved in the ordinary way; and, on the motion of Earl DE GREY, disqualifying any person who has acted as election agent from being a returning-officer.

Earl GREY moved, in lieu of clause 47, a clause providing that a member on being appointed to office in the Government should not thereby vacate his seat. The Earl of DERBY preferred the clause as it stood, providing that re-election should not be necessary on a change from one department of Government to another. The motion was negatived, as was also another, which was likewise moved by Earl GREY, that the disqualifying rule which now applies to the officers of the revenue department should be extended to the other servants of the Crown.

The other clauses and the schedules were agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

##### RITUALISM.

On Monday the Earl of SHAFTESBURY said that, in consequence of the necessity of proceeding as quickly as possible with the Reform Bill, he should not invite the House to discuss the Clerical Vestments Bill further until Thursday. Seeing the most rev. prelate, who was a member of the Ritual Commission, in his place, he wished to ask him when they intended to present to her Majesty the report of their proceedings.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY replied that the commission were working very hard. They had had fourteen or fifteen meetings since their appointment, and had sat on an average four or five hours at each meeting. It was, however, as yet impossible to name a day for the presentation of their report.

##### THE REFORM BILL.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on the Representation of the People Bill.

Lord RUSSELL briefly moved a reduction of the lodger qualification from 15*l.* to 10*l.*, the sum at which it had been fixed by the House of Commons till the amendment of Lord Cairns upset their decision. Lord DERBY very pointedly explained the extreme smallness of difference as to the numbers enfranchised under the 10*l.* qualification instead of the 15*l.* He was not in the House when the vote was passed, but he quite accepted his share in the responsibility of it. At the same time, though he thought the amendment raising the qualification to 15*l.* was right in principle, he did not look on it as such a vital question as would at all justify them in coming into antagonism with the House of Commons. He therefore thought that, as a matter of expediency, their lordships would do well to consider again the vote which they had come to last week. After a few words from Lord HARDINGE approving the course taken by the Government, Lord CAIRNS briefly explained the reasons which induced him to acquiesce in the vote being reconsidered. The

amendment was then put and carried without a division, and the lodger qualification reduced to 10*l*. as originally fixed by the House of Commons.

Lord GRANVILLE then moved a clause disqualifying undergraduates at Universities from voting for the members for the boroughs in which their Universities are situated. Lord CAMOYS spoke in support of the amendment, and Lord POWIS against it. The Earl of DERBY said the number of students who would come on the register would be infinitesimal, and no case had been made out for excluding them. Lord CRANWORTH remarked that the general principle was clear that the Universities should have no interest in the town elections. The motion was negatived without a division.

Lord STRATHEDEN moved an amendment on the 5th clause, the effect of which was to raise the county occupation franchise from a rateable value of 12*l*. to a rental value of 20*l*. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH thought it unwise for their lordships to disturb the arrangement which the House of Commons had come to on this subject. This motion was also negatived without a division; and the same fate befel another which was brought forward by the Earl of Harrowby to clause 17, the effect of which was to combine the representation of Chelsea with that of Westminster and Marylebone, giving to the two latter boroughs three members each, his object being, as he stated, to extend the principle of the representation of minorities to the metropolis.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved a series of clauses to carry out his clause enabling the electors to vote by means of voting papers. Earl RUSSELL said he entertained great objections to the system which would be introduced by the adoption of this principle. He could not help regarding it as the introduction of the ballot in another form. The Earl of DERBY was as strongly opposed to secret voting as any of their lordships, but provision was intended to be made in this case that the returning officer should, during the hours of polling, publicly open all voting papers transmitted to him, and read out the vote for the candidate therein named. The clauses were agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to nine o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### EDUCATION OF AGRICULTURAL CHILDREN.

On Wednesday, Mr. FAWCETT moved the second reading of the Agricultural Children's Education Bill. The Earl of Shaftesbury, he said, had introduced another bill into the House of Lords with the same object, but he differed from the noble lord as to the means by which he proposed to effect it. By the noble lord's bill it was enacted that each child should go to school for 400 hours in the year, at any time. He thought it inexpedient that children should be kept from school for long periods, and in this bill it was provided that the children should be kept from school for long periods, and in this bill it was provided that the children should attend school on alternate days, and only be employed on certificate of their having done so. No child was to be required to attend school if there was no school within three miles of his home; but then it was provided that where there are no schools now, schools should be provided and supported out of the rates.

Mr. A. PERL seconded the motion. The present system of the Privy Council, he said, was not enough to satisfy the requirements of the age. He thought there should be a compulsory rate and a compulsory attendance of the children.

Mr. BRACH said at present the grants from the Privy Council went mainly to the support of schools in populous places. If a system could be devised by which the smaller parishes could more easily avail themselves of the Privy Council grants they would do more than by any other means to spread education in rural districts. The alternate system of education and labour which the bill proposed was inapplicable to agricultural districts, inasmuch as it would necessitate the employment of double the number of children, and he objected also to the magistrates in petty sessions having power to levy a rate, and to the provisions with regard to religious instruction, which would practically prevent any religious instruction being given at all. He moved the rejection of the bill.

The debate was continued for some time, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Ingham, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Samuelson, and Sir H. Verney supporting the principle of the bill, but most of them criticising and objecting to some of its provisions; while it was opposed by Mr. HARDY, who objected to the new principle established by the bill of giving power to the magistrates in petty sessions to levy rates for educational purposes; by Mr. Henley, Mr. P. Wyndham, Mr. Goldney, Mr. McLagan, and Gen. Dunne, who objected to it as utterly inapplicable to Ireland, and as being the most absurd bill ever introduced.

The bill was then withdrawn.

The Master and Workmen Bill passed through committee.

Mr. NEATE moved the second reading of the Commons Inclosure Act Amendment Bill. Mr. LEEMAN opposed the bill, which he said would, by reopening awards, have the effect of unsettling the title to property. The motion was then negatived.

The Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill was withdrawn; but Mr. J. A. SMITH, who had charge of the bill, announced his intention of introducing it next session.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

On Thursday, Mr. M. TORRENS gave notice of his intention on an early day to move—"That this House sees no reason for altering the unanimous decision at which it has arrived in favour of a 10*l*. lodger qualification."

##### THE JAMAICA TRIALS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. J. S. MILL, stated that he had taken into consideration the evidence produced at the trials by court-martial lately held in Jamaica on Ensign Cullen and Staff Assistant-Surgeon Morris, and that it was not his intention to recommend her Majesty's Government to institute proceedings against those officers in the ordinary tribunals of the country.

##### IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Mr. FAWCETT having asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would promise that Parliament should be consulted before either a charter was granted to a Roman Catholic University, or before the Government sanctioned any other scheme affecting university education in Ireland, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government would conduct themselves according to the practice of the constitution, but he declined to enter into a promise on either that or any other measure at the bidding of the hon. gentleman—an observation which elicited murmurs of disapprobation from the Opposition.

##### IRISH RAILWAYS.

On the order for going into committee of supply, Mr. MONSELL inquired whether Government intended to propose any measure for the consolidation of the Irish railway system. Lord NAAS admitted that something must be done to place the Irish railways in a more satisfactory position. It was impossible, however, at this period of the session to invite Parliament to consider so important a question. They were not in possession of sufficient information to appoint a commission to ascertain the exact condition of the Irish railways, and he expected that Parliament would have the requisite information by the commencement of next session. Mr. HORSTALL trusted the day was far distant when the House would think of purchasing the Irish railways. Mr. GOWER was one of the commissioners on Irish railways, and the more he considered the subject the more he was convinced that the purchase by the Government of the Irish railways would be of no benefit to Ireland. Mr. LAINE observed that the question was whether Ireland was not in an exceptional position, and if it could be shown that, by using the credit of the State, assistance could be given to the railways, and that at no great risk they could work the railways at a low tariff, he thought it worth while to put aside the doctrines of political economy. But it was not worth while doing anything unless they did a great thing. The discussion was continued by Sir F. HENRY, who looked upon it as an imperial question; by Mr. CHILDERS, who pointed out that no railways paid in England which did not run through a mining or manufacturing district; by Mr. McLAREN, who objected to the railway shareholders in Ireland putting their hands into the national purse; by Mr. HENLEY, who disapproved of Government taking into their own hands the management of railways; and by Mr. GLADSTONE, who said he thought it might be worth their while to depart in this exceptional case from the ordinary economic rules which regulated Government on these matters. A lengthened discussion then ensued on the vote of £20,420*l*. for the Post-office Packet Service, and eventually the vote was agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

##### IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

On Friday, at the morning sitting, Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that in consequence of the answer given to his question yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he should, on going into committee on Friday next, move a resolution that it is undesirable that Ministers should advise her Majesty to grant a charter for a new university in Ireland, or to carry out any scheme affecting the universities of that country until Parliament shall have had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject.

The Courts of Law Fees, &c., the Inland Revenue, the Dominica Loan, the Local Government Supplemental (No. 6), the Prorogation of Parliament, and the Naval Stores (No. 2) Bills, were respectively read a third time and passed.

##### WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS.

Before going into committee on the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill, there was a discussion on a preliminary resolution moved by Mr. Bazley, condemning the clause in the bill by which an obligation is imposed on the local authority, when required by the owners, to purchase condemned properties at prices to be ascertained under the Land Clauses Consolidation Act. It was supported by Mr. Serjeant Gascolee, Mr. Whalley, Mr. W. E. Foster, Mr. Candlish, and Mr. Leeman, who urged that it was no function of the municipal authorities to find houses for the working classes; that the clause would force them into great financial operations for which they were entirely unfitted; and that it would act as premium to the owners of dilapidated houses not to repair them, since they would be certain of a purchaser. Mr. Torrens, Mr. Powell, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Greene resisted the resolution as destructive of the main principle of the bill; and Mr. G. HARDY, while admitting the necessity of protecting the municipalities, pointed out that the point could be amply discussed in committee. In the end the resolution was withdrawn, and the first nineteen clauses of the bill were agreed to in committee.

##### SITES FOR NONCONFORMIST CHURCHES.

Mr. HADFIELD asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the Commissioners for Crown Lands were authorised or accustomed to grant sites for churches of the Established Church without charge, and whether they were authorised or accustomed to refuse to sell land for sites in good situations, and on reasonable terms, for the erection of places of worship by Nonconformists.

Mr. HUNT said the Commissioners of Woods had no power to grant lands as sites for churches. Regulations on that subject were laid down by the Act George IV. c. 10, which empowered her Majesty to grant sites for churches and schools out of Crown lands, provided the extent of land granted for such purposes does not exceed five acres, or its value 1,000*l*. a-year in each case. Conditions were laid down by that Act in reference to the sale of Crown lands, and the Commissioners had power to grant leases, and were accustomed to do so from time to time, for sites for Nonconformist places of worship. But it was their duty to provide for the good management of the Crown property, and in granting or refusing sites they must conform themselves to that principle.

##### THE LATE TEA-ROOM MEETING.

At the evening sitting, the SPEAKER (appealed to by Mr. Hankey) said his attention had been drawn to a meeting of M.P.'s and members of the Reform League held the other day in the tea-room on the Parks Regulation Bill, and he was of opinion that such a mixed meeting held in one of the rooms of the House was decidedly disorderly; but he added that the members of Parliament concerned, on the irregularity being pointed out to them by the Deputy-Serjeant, immediately dispersed, and expressed their regret at having unwittingly offended against the rules. Mr. KINMAIRD and Mr. AYTON pointed out the inconvenience members are put to from having no room in which they could see deputations, and Mr. MILL maintained that the assemblage partook more of the nature of a conference than a public meeting.

Mr. G. HARDY replied to a question of Mr. Neate that he knew nothing of the proposed demonstration in Hyde Park except from the newspapers, but that it would be his duty to take precautions against a breach of the peace.

##### THE LATE FAMINE IN ORISSA.

Mr. H. SNEYOUR called attention in a lengthy speech to the Orissa famine. After a preliminary sketch of the historical and topographical features of the country, he went through the history of the calamity, as narrated in the Parliamentary papers, with minute circumstantiality, animadverting severely on the neglect and shortsightedness of Mr. Ravenshaw and the Board of Revenue, not entirely exculpating the Viceroy and his council, but fixing the chief responsibility on Sir C. Beadon, and complained that Sir S. Northcote's last despatch was too gentle in apportioning the blame for the apathy and remissness which had cost the lives of 750,000 of the Queen's subjects. He concluded by moving for additional papers.

Mr. SMOLLETT also condemned, in language of warm indignation, the neglect of the Indian officials, to which was due what he described as a massacre, and the greatest calamity which had ever befallen a country under Christian government, censuring Sir C. Beadon, but maintaining that Sir J. Lawrence was chiefly responsible, as he had not stirred a step to relieve the famine until he received the most urgent remonstrances from this country.

Mr. H. A. BRUCE defended Sir C. Beadon, urging that he had to inform himself to a great extent by the eyes of his subordinates; that he had but shared in the opinions of all in authority; and that it was the system rather than the men which was to blame.

Lord W. HAY took an opposite view, and made a weighty attack on Sir C. Beadon, whose inexcusable blindness and inactivity were the cause of the disaster, and who, from his state of health, was incompetent to cope with this emergency. He complained also of important omissions in the papers laid before the House, and severely criticised Sir S. Northcote's despatch, attributing its feeble, meaningless, colourless character rather to the conflicting views of the council to which it had necessarily been submitted.

Mr. STANSFELD, in an exhaustive review of the events of the famine, blamed, first, the pedantic adherence of the Board of Inland Revenue to inapplicable doctrines of political economy; next, the failure of the Police Board to give timely information, and the inaction of the Board of Public Works; and traced the ultimate responsibility to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lord CRANBORNE remarked that, though official expressions of opinion ought to be calm and guarded, it was the duty of the House to pronounce its judgment on these events in no indistinct language, and, fixing the chief responsibility on Sir C. Beadon (denying that it was the system and not the individual which was to blame), he condemned him chiefly because the information which came to him from all quarters ought to have convinced him—as it convinced every one outside the official circle—that this calamity was impending and inevitable; and he summed up his offence thus—that he had preferred to risk the lives of three-quarters of a million of people rather than go to the expense of importing rice which might not have been needed. He attributed much to his physical incapacity, though there could be no excuse for his retaining a post which he felt himself unable to fill in such an emergency; and as to Sir J. Lawrence, he did not

attribute blame to him, since with the immense burden of work thrown on him he must take the facts his subordinates laid before him, and Sir C. Beadon had told him that no rice was needed, though it must be remembered that had he not yielded to the advice of his Council the Governor-General would have ordered the importation of rice into Orissa. Fearing that events affecting the lives of the natives were not regarded with the same apprehension as if the lives of Englishmen were concerned, Lord Cranborne pressed on the House in forcible language the duty of giving a tone to our officials there by manifesting a lively interest in Indian subjects, and a determination to correct all abuses and misgovernment.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE, assuming to himself the entire responsibility of the despatch, defended its form, pointing out that violence was not always strength, and explaining that it was not conclusive, but was merely a prelude to something which must come after; and it was with that view that he had discussed the different degrees of blame to be apportioned to the subordinate officials, to show that the system was to some extent responsible. Without wishing to exculpate Sir C. Beadon, he pointed out that he had necessarily to rely much on his agents, and that they had systematically misinformed him. The report of the commissioners would remain a monument of our failure, but from it might be learnt many valuable lessons for the future.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR withdrew his motion, on the understanding that the papers he asked would be granted.

In answer to Mr. G. DUFF, Mr. HARDY explained that he had no power to order Mr. Arnold's Report to the Schools Inquiry Commission to be laid before Parliament.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a third time and passed; and, some other orders having been forwarded a stage, the House adjourned at five minutes past three o'clock.

On Monday Mr. NEWDEGATE gave notice of his intention on Friday to call attention to the circumstances attending the appointment of the committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and to the report of that committee.

#### THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE inquired what course the Government intended to adopt in reference to the amendments made in the Representation of the People Bill in the Lords. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that they had as yet no official information of what the other House had decided upon, and he presumed that the amendments would be printed, and that a day would then be fixed to consider them.

The Factory Acts Extension Bill passed through committee.

#### GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. SEELY complained of the excessive expenditure at Greenwich Hospital. The establishment was now reduced to 370 old men, but the cost of keeping up the hospital was 40,000*l.* a year. The staff kept up was ridiculously large, and advantage had been taken of the reductions and changes recently effected to pension off officials perfectly competent, whilst others were put in their places. He moved that the cost of management in Greenwich Hospital is too great and ought to be reduced.

Mr. CONRY said his attention had been directed to the cost of Greenwich Hospital, which he certainly thought was excessive, and with a view to its more economical management he had directed a committee of the Admiralty to investigate the matter.

Mr. CHILDERS agreed that the establishment charges could be greatly reduced, though, with regard to the school, reduction could only be obtained by lowering the character of the education, and suggested that the Admiralty should clear out the hospital of all the inmates but those who were only fit for an infirmary, and that those should be sent to Haslar.

Colonel SYKES (supported by Mr. Candlish and Mr. Liddell) put in a claim for the application of any savings in the cost of the hospital to the repayment to the mercantile marine of the "Greenwich sixpence," to which Mr. CAVE replied that this had been virtually repaid by the charges the State had taken on itself in regard to the mercantile marine pensions; and after some remarks from Mr. D. GRIFFITH, Mr. SEELY withdrew his motion.

#### THE PARDON OF MR. GREENLAND.

Lord F. CAVENDISH complained of the recent pardon of Greenland (the late manager of the Leeds Bank), who was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for perjury; and Mr. BAINES gave expression to the feelings of disappointment and displeasure with which the pardon had been received in Leeds.

Mr. HARDY replied that the remission of sentence had been granted on the ground that Greenland's life and reason would be endangered by longer confinement, and that it had received the sanction of the judge who tried him.

#### ENEMIES' GOODS IN NEUTRAL VESSELS.

A debate on the rights of neutrals was raised by Mr. MILL, who called attention to that portion of the Declaration of Paris which gives up the right of seizing enemies' goods in neutral vessels, which he characterised as a great national blunder, which had never been embodied in a formal treaty, and would not have been agreed to by this country but for the delusion prevailing just about the time that the era of great wars was at an end. Deriding the notion that war could be made a duel between Governments—of the effects of which private and mercantile

interests should feel nothing but in the way of increased taxation—he strongly condemned the concession as tending to prolong the duration of wars, and to transfer the preponderance from naval to military Powers, which he maintained were very far less favourable to the spread of liberty, and insisted that since we had made it we had lost much of our power to interfere in continental politics.

Mr. NORWOOD argued in favour of completing the Declaration of Paris by exempting all private property at sea from capture.

Lord STANLEY admitted that the Declaration had made a great difference in the position of neutrals and belligerents, and that the British Government had deprived itself of a weapon which at times had been found very useful, but pointed out several considerations on the other side of the question. For instance, the extreme rights which we had formerly claimed of seizing enemy's goods on neutral ships had always produced great irritation among neutrals, witness the armed neutrality in 1780, and the attempt to revive it at the beginning of the century, and it was questionable whether we could carry on war on the old principle without dragging neutrals into it, so widely had commerce increased. The Declaration had been observed by the belligerents in the Italian war, in the Danish war, and the German war of last year; we had benefited by it as neutrals, and it would be hardly suitable for us to say now that we would not be bound by it the first time we happened to be belligerents. Again, it was agreed at the time that the four points of the Declaration should stand or fall together; and if we repudiated this point, the renunciation of the right of privateering—the only weapon minor States had at their command in a naval war—would also fall to the ground. We had given a pledge to the civilised world, and we could not rescind it except after ample and solid notice; and as to the form of the engagement, though it was not embodied in a treaty, and was entirely the act of the Executive, it had frequently been discussed in Parliament, which, by refusing to sanction any modification of it, had virtually given its adhesion to the Declaration.

Sir R. PALMER protested against the suggestion that the Declaration of Paris, which referred entirely to neutrals, in any way involved a renunciation of the right to capture enemies' private property, and maintained that a national war combined with a mercantile peace was an idea which, however seductive in time of peace, would not be tolerated when hostilities once began.

Mr. LABOUCHERE brought the discussion to an end, remarking that it was impossible for us to stand where we are: we must either abandon the Declaration or go on and exempt private property from seizure—and he preferred the latter.

Mr. WHALLEY made some characteristic observations on the state of Ireland, and urged the Government to make inquiries during the recess to discover the amount of connection between Fenian disaffection and the doctrines taught at Maynooth and other Roman Catholic seminaries.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the Greenwich Hospital vote was agreed to.

#### THE IRISH EDUCATION VOTE.

Lord NAAS, in moving the Irish Education Vote (845,000*l.*), gave an interesting sketch of the present condition of education in that country. Among other particulars he mentioned that the number of schools had risen from 1,100 in 1836 to over 6,000 in 1866, and the scholars from 160,000 to 910,000, and that while the teaching staff had received 309,000*l.*, only 52,000*l.* of that, or 17 per cent., had been contributed from local sources, though considerable sums had been locally contributed for the building of schools. The "mixed" schools are 3,270, but, to show the interest Roman Catholics now take in the system, Lord Naas mentioned that of the 6,000 schools, 4,000 are under the direct patronage of the Roman Catholic clergy; that of 2,334 patrons, 1,132 are Roman Catholic priests, who are patrons, too, of 94 of the 159 new schools added to the rolls during the past year; and, to illustrate the effects of the result of which is that there are 983,000 children in Ireland who attend school more than six weeks in the year, which more than fulfils Mr. Bruce's educational canon, that one-sixth of the population, at least, should attend school. Lord Naas next discussed at length the demands recently made for changes in the national system by the Roman Catholic prelates, and announced that the Government, after due consideration, declined to take up the plan for the establishment of model schools projected by the late Government, alleging that it had been warmly opposed by some portion of the community and coldly received by all. Wishing, however, to make a final effort to terminate the long contentions on this subject, the Government intended to appoint a commission to inquire into the condition of primary education in Ireland.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, while admitting that the present system had not succeeded, doubted the wisdom of appointing the commission. All the facts were already in the hands of the Government, or could easily be obtained from the National Board, and the question was one which ought to be dealt with on the responsibility of the Government.

Mr. LEFROY recommended the preparation of some broad, comprehensive scheme of Scriptural education, which could be imparted to children of all denominations.

Mr. OSBORNE shared in the conclusion that the secular system was a failure—more showy than

practical—but concurred with Mr. Fortescue in thinking the commission unnecessary.

At ten minutes past one the debate was adjourned on the motion of Sir J. GRAY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminding the House that it was now the 6th of August, and that if Supply were regularly delayed every night by preliminary motions the session could never be brought to a close.

The Army Reserve and the Militia Reserve Bills were passed through committee.

Some other orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

#### EARL RUSSELL ON THE EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Earl Russell attended on Saturday at the opening of new school buildings at Mount Ararat, Richmond, and was the principal speaker. The Richmond British Schools were established in May, 1858. Their commencement was very small. A boys' school was first started; soon after a girls' school was added. The educational operations have been up to the present carried on in the basement of the Vineyard Chapel. By means of goodly subscriptions a more eligible site was secured, and the buildings on Saturday opened erected. Application was made to Government for pecuniary assistance, but the regulations of the Committee of Council on Education respecting such structures not having been complied with, no grant was allowed. In addition to what had been collected, 678*l.* more will be required by next October, and 30*l.* remains due to the treasurer. To assist in meeting this it was suggested to raise 350*l.* Government stock; so that close upon 350*l.* remained to be made up by next October. Mr. Nicholson, Mr. C. Burt, and other gentlemen, fully explained those matters to a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen who on Saturday thronged the three principal apartments of the building. The business part of the proceedings was followed by a luncheon.

Earl Russell, in responding to the toast of his health, said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, I regret that I was not present at the early portion of the proceedings. My excuse is that we have, for some length of time in London, been obliged to engage in late hours—(a laugh)—and last night was no exception to that practice. It was very late last night when I got home from the House of Lords, and I have got so much mixed up with the question now engaging that House, that I really find it difficult to speak on any other topic. I am very proud of the honour of having been elected president of these schools, more particularly as it is an establishment having for its object the providing of education for a class that cannot perhaps well provide it for themselves. It seems to me that whatever we may do in Parliament with reference to the conferring upon vast numbers of working classes and the small householders the right of voting, we ought to take care to do what we hitherto have not done—that is, we ought to see that those persons are tolerably educated, that they go to school in early life, and that they at least know something of the three R's—reading, writing, and arithmetic. (Laughter.) I do not think that it is too much to ask that this should be done. (Hear.) Certainly hitherto that task has not been satisfactorily performed. (Hear, hear.) For my own part, I entirely owe my connection with these schools to my father's friendliness towards them. (Applause.) Sixty years ago he became a friend and a patron of the system of education started by Joseph Lancaster, and one of my earliest recollections is, when a boy, putting on Joseph Lancaster's broad hat and mimicking his manner of salutation. (A laugh.) My father's connection with those schools naturally resulted in a desire on my part to promote their extension. I must say from that time to this I have never changed my mind regarding these schools. The education of those who cannot well afford to pay for it is, I consider, a very serious matter, so serious a matter that I should not like to dilate upon it at any length just now. It has always seemed to me a very great injustice that we make our laws fall so heavily upon those who commit offences, while we do not teach them in early youth the way in which they may avoid the commission of those offences. (Hear, hear.) I remember that during the early inquiries which I made respecting the education of this country, a story used to be told of a boy who, I think it was said, lived in Derbyshire. It was related of this boy that he was found putting down squares for the purpose of catching hares. The boy was imprisoned for the offence, and the chaplain of the prison came to him and inquired what he had been doing previously. The chaplain found out that the boy had never heard of Jesus Christ nor of the Bible. The boy stated that he had been employed as an agricultural labourer six days in the week, and that on the Sunday he used to be engaged cleaning horses. As far as the knowledge of the Christian religion went the little fellow was entirely ignorant. It seems to me to be a great injustice that, in this country, where we have the means for opening schools, we employ all the rigours of imprisonment against those who break through the laws, and not give them the knowledge whereby they may be enabled to avoid those offences. Such being the case, I have always been in favour of the British schools, because they are schools for all, as William Allen used to say. It was absolutely necessary that these schools should be in their nature secular, but they should also be religious. The religious teaching given in these schools should not, however, be of a sectarian character. (Hear, hear.) It was, no doubt, desired that the children should learn that particular form of doctrine to which their parents were attached, and which was most consistent with their feelings; but while they are young boys and girls at school they ought to be made to know what Christ has taught and what the Apostles have preached, for by these precepts will they be enabled to properly guide their conduct through life. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, I trust that no very great deal of time will elapse before the children attending them may learn

much; that the instruction received here may benefit them through life; and that after fitting themselves for those pursuits to which they may be called they may have the time and the inclination to further improve themselves. (Applause.) I am sorry to be obliged to have to say that there are many countries in Europe in which public instruction has been better provided for than in this, but we have in England what I trust we shall never part with. In this country those boys and girls who receive education in such institutions as this are fully at liberty to follow their conscientious convictions, and to speak and write without fear of punishment what they believe to be true and good. I am happy that such excellent schools as these are established in this neighbourhood, and I trust that those who have charge of them will attend as much to the health of the children as to their intellectual instruction. (Cheers.) I trust that those in whose charge the children are will do all in their power to promote their well-being, not alone, as I have said, with regard to their mental culture, but also their health. (Applause.) I am happy to give you now a toast to which I am certain you will be quite ready to respond. It is, "Prosperity to the Richmond British Schools and all other institutions for the advancement of education."

The noble earl resumed his seat amid much applause.

Addresses were afterwards delivered by Mr. Carvell Williams, Mr. E. Chadwick, Dr. Unwin, and other gentlemen. In the course of the evening subscriptions towards making up the amount required were announced, including 10*l.* from Earl Russell.

#### REFORM MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

There was a reform demonstration in Hyde Park on Monday evening under the auspices of the Reform League. There were many thousands present, but the attendance was much less than at preceding meetings. There were fewer visitors drawn by curiosity, and the "roughs" gathered in small force. The proceedings were throughout orderly, and though a large force of police was in reserve their services were not required. The processions as they defiled into the park ranged themselves around the ten platforms from which the speaking was to take place. At the first platform Mr. Edmond Beales presided, and when the proceedings commenced some 1,500 persons were gathered round the president. The other chairmen were, Mr. Baxter Langley; Dr. P. W. Perfit; Mr. G. Mantle; Mr. B. Lucraft; Mr. W. R. Orem; Mr. Odger; Mr. E. A. Cooper; Mr. Dell; Mr. Weston. The following resolutions were adopted at each meeting:—

Resolved—1. That this meeting, while it cordially congratulates the Government upon having assisted in passing through the House of Commons a large and generous measure for the amendment of the representation, deeply regrets that it should have accompanied that measure by a bill so invasive of the law and Constitution, and so hostile to the rights of the people, as the Royal Parks Bill, or Parks Prohibition Bill, and vehemently and indignantly protests against such a bill being made law, and declares its determination to resist that bill to the utmost.

Resolved—2. That this meeting earnestly entreats the Government and all Liberal members of the House of Commons to reject the so-called amendment introduced by the House of Lords into the Reform Bill, raising the qualification for the lodger franchise from 10*l.* to 15*l.*, which would render the bill a mere mockery as regards the working-class voters in the metropolitan districts and elsewhere; and also to reject the so-called amendment introduced by the House of Lords enabling votes to be recorded by means of voting papers, as a measure calculated to promote the exercise of undue influence and corruption, and to substitute for the same the taking of votes by ballot.

Resolved—3. That this meeting wholly condemns and protests against the novel, un-English, and unconstitutional principle introduced by the House of Lords into the Reform Bill by limiting the number of votes to which a voter is entitled in constituencies returning three or more members to Parliament, thereby completely destroying the object for which additional members have been granted to such constituencies, enabling the minority to neutralise, or it may be even gain an advantage over the majority, and deliberately violating the ancient constitutional principle of Parliament being composed of persons representing, or supposed to represent, the opinions and wishes of the majority of their several communities or constituencies.

Mr. Beales, who presided at the principal platform, and was very cordially received, directed his remarks chiefly to the right of the people to meet in the parks, which he said they had no wish to exercise except on very rare occasions, but (said the speaker), "We positively refuse to be excluded altogether from meeting in this park at the arbitrary will of any class or any Government whatsoever, and we caution all concerned that there may be danger in attempting to legalise and enforce any such unlawful and unconstitutional measure. Colonel Dickson, in moving the first resolution, said that the House of Commons was composed of a few good men, a large number of bad, and a great many fools. He spoke in a like strain of the Upper House. Mr. George Potter said the people had shown themselves powerful enough, through the means of the Hyde Park meetings, to obtain a recognition of their rights from the oligarchy governing the country, and the people were determined to enjoy some of the power which this oligarchy had hitherto arrogated to themselves. The day was not now far distant when the powers of the people would be enlarged, and they would use those powers as a fulcrum whereby to obtain more. Mr. Baxter Langley, at platform No. 2, said that in this movement the people had two classes opposed to them—the great family of the "Pooh-poohs" and the more energetic and dangerous class he termed "Powder-monkeys." The "Pooh-poohs" thought the rest of mankind were made for their pleasure and profit, and the family circle embraced the spauletted funkeys who danced their patent-leather booted homage to the distributors of patronage for the time being. Being tolerably well provided for, they could not conceive why others should complain; being educated in idleness, they despised work; having no purpose in life except

their own pleasures, they were unconscious of the nobleness of self-sacrifice; having no capacity for intellectual achievement, they sneered at the worthy ambition of those who had minds above their average, and they regarded competitive examinations and promotions by merit as an invasion of the privileges of their class; they pooh-poohed political virtue, political justice, and political consistency. The powder-monkeys, on the other hand, went into public hysterics on the smallest occasion, they were in a chronic state of panic, and would call in the police if they heard two of their servants discussing politics. They were mostly army and navy men, who, having entered the public service as a lounge, had been frightened out of the few wits they ever had by being called into active service, and had only partially recovered their composure when they got upon half-pay. These old ladies suffered a paroxysm when they heard of anybody proposing to do anything; they saw a burglar in every beggar, and a conspirator in every politician; they would carry their military experience into public life, and flog or shoot every one who differed from them in opinion. They never learnt anything, and never could forget anything. This was the class who sympathised with Mr. Eyre in the Jamaica massacres and women-flogging; this was the class who pushed Mr. Walpole into a false position and made the Home Secretary ridiculous; this was the class who patted Sir Richard Mayne on his back after his defeat in Hyde Park in 1866; this was the class who massed police and soldiery in the park to coerce the people into silence this year; this was the class who, like the boy with a loaded little cannon, who dared not fire it, shrank from the consequences of their own acts when the people showed their determination; this was the class who deprived Mr. Beales of his appointment—the same class were now urging on that piece of unexampled stupidity, the Royal Parks Bill. The people had known how to deal with these Pall-mall braggarts before, and they knew how to deal with them again. The speeches delivered at the several platforms were remarkably alike in sentiment and language, and the resolutions were carried at all. Before dusk had well set in rain began to fall, and the respectable persons who were present at once made their way towards the several outlets of the park, while some roughs commenced fighting and rushing about in packs of four or six with an obvious purpose in view. At the conclusion of the several meetings, votes of thanks were passed to the chairmen, and, in accordance with the programme, the processions prepared to leave the park by striking up, as their signal, the tune known as "Rally round the League, Boys."

A requisition is in course of signature to the Lord Mayor to convene a meeting of the citizens of London, to be held to-morrow at one o'clock, to petition the House of Commons against the alterations made by the Peers in the Reform Bill.

An agitation against the amendments made by the House of Lords in the Reform Bill is being commenced in various parts of the country. On Saturday three large meetings were held at Birmingham, and petitions adopted calling upon the House of Commons to reject the amendments, or in case of their adoption to throw out the bill. A similar meeting has been held at Bradford in the Mechanics' Institute. This evening there will be a meeting in Hanover-square Rooms (St. James's Hall not being available), over which Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., will preside. Mr. Goschen, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. James Stansfeld, and Mr. George Dixon, the newly-elected member for Birmingham, are among the speakers announced. The Newcastle Reform League have summoned an open-air meeting for to-morrow, to petition against the Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, August 7, 1867.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

##### PASSING THE REFORM BILL.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, and the Lord Chancellor at once moved that the Representation of the People Bill be read a third time.

Lord RAVENSWORTH made an alarmist speech. Lord REDSDALE believed the measure would be final if the leaders of the two great parties refused to countenance any further agitation against it for party purposes. Earl FORTESCUE could not believe in the permanence of the proposed unsatisfactory distribution of seats and the abolition of the very useful system of compounding.

Earl RUSSELL hoped that whatever might be the merits or demerits of the measure itself, it would, at least for some time to come, effect a settlement of the question; but he could not conceal his fears that it would lead to a great increase of corruption among the classes who really took no interest in politics. Nevertheless he had no apprehension that the people would abuse the powers conferred upon them; and so far as the great body of the people were concerned he did not think that the institutions of the country were in danger. But with regard to the distribution of seats, he could not agree that the final decision rested, as alleged by Lord Redesdale, with the leaders of parties. It rested rather with public opinion. He twitted the Government with their sudden change of opinion, and while he admitted that their policy had

been successful, said it was most unprecedented, and he trusted would never be practised again.

No one replied to his lordship, and the bill was read a third time. Then on the motion that it should pass, Lord STRATHEDEN proposed a foolish amendment, the purpose of which was to have the seats taken from the corrupt boroughs appropriated to distinguished members of the House of Commons who might lose their seats. The Earl of DERBY good-naturedly chaffed the amendment, which was negatived. Some other amendments having been disposed of,

The Earl of DERBY, on the part of the Government, thanked their lordships for the manner in which they had dealt with the bill. During an experience of forty-five years he never knew a bill of such importance being discussed with so little acerbity and party spirit. It was true that the bill was a great experiment, and that in some measure they were taking a leap in the dark, but he had that confidence in the sound sense of his fellow-countrymen, that he trusted that the extended franchise now conferred upon them would place the institutions of the country on a firmer basis, and increase the loyalty and contentment of a large portion of her Majesty's subjects.

The bill then passed. There was no cheering.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Railway Guards and Passengers Communication Bill was discharged. The Agricultural Ganges Bill, and the Canongate Annuity Tax (Edinburgh) Bill were respectively read a third time and passed; and several other bills having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

In the Commons, on the motion for going into committee on the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Mr. McCULLAGH TORRENS called attention to the anomalous and unsatisfactory state of our existing treaties of extradition with foreign powers, with a view to the establishment of a permanent and uniform system of law for the surrender of fugitives accused of unpolitical crime. An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Layard, Mr. Neate, Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. Watkin, Mr. Mill, and Lord Stanley took part. The outcome was that Lord Stanley promised that next year there should be a committee appointed to inquire into the whole subject. The bill passed through committee.

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU gave some explanations in reference to the Contagious Diseases Bill, one object of which is to remove several of the restrictions now imposed on the movements of cattle. The bill had not passed through committee when by the standing orders the debate was suspended.

Two or three minutes before seven o'clock the Clerk of Parliament brought into the Commons the Reform Bill from the Lords. The reappearance of the bill was greeted with loud cheers. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the Lords' amendments should be considered on Thursday. The motion was at once agreed to, and the morning sitting was suspended.

Mr. BARR moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would consider the sentence of the court-martial held at Simla on Capt. Jervis, with a view to reinstate that officer in his rank in the army and in his regiment. A long discussion ensued, in which General Peel, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Howes, Sir J. Pakington, and the Marquis of Hartington took part. Mr. ORWAY moved an amendment to the effect that the address should pray her Majesty to give effect to the recommendation of mercy. Mr. BARR accepted the amendment; but, on a division, it was negatived by 66 to 48.

Mr. MILL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better municipal government of the metropolis. The bill, he said, would enlarge the City Corporation for the whole of London, leaving behind in the City so much as is necessary for its local government.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one.

#### THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

The following telegram has been received from Aden, dated July 20:—

"Her Majesty's steamer Dalhousie arrived from Massowah on the 15th instant, latest date. She reports:—

"Captives cut off from the Emperor, both parties being surrounded by the rebels; no danger of their falling into his hands again."

The Austrian semi-official papers take great pains to state that the Emperor Napoleon's visit to Salzburg has no political significance.

It is stated that the Papal Government has intimated to Austria its willingness to negotiate for a modification of the Concordat, provided the rights of the Church are maintained. The Austrian Government very wisely insists that what is done shall be done openly, and that the Reichsrath shall be made fully acquainted with the progress of the negotiations.

The *Gazette d'Italia* states that the Garibaldian party propose to make a movement on Viterbo.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, both coastwise and by rail, the arrivals of English wheat have been very limited, but in fair average condition. The attendance of millers was rather limited; nevertheless, with a fair demand for both red and white qualities, Monday's currencies were supported. Fears were entertained lest the unfavourable weather should prove injurious to the crops, and this circumstance gave additional firmness to the trade. The supply of foreign was moderately extensive, but the demand ruled heavy, on about previous terms. The imports to date amount to over 9,000 qrs. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at our late quotations.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. T. Sennebaugh, Ohio."—Remittance of 20s., balancing subscription to May 14th, 1868, received, with thanks.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

## SUMMARY.

THE Reform Bill has passed through all real and imaginary perils in the hereditary Chamber. Last night it emerged from the Lords in cold but expressive silence, and on reappearing in the Commons was hailed with cordial cheers. It has yet to receive its final impress. To-morrow evening the Lower House will meet to consider the amendments introduced into the measure by the Peers. The lodger franchise difference having been disposed of by the timely repentance of the Lords, there remain to be discussed the alteration introduced in the copyhold qualification for counties, Lord Cairns' amendment for the representation of minorities, and the voting paper scheme. The Liberal members have been specially and urgently summoned to the approaching debates. They have now, at least, no pretext for acquiescing in reactionary proposals on the plea of saving the Bill. The measure is almost sure to become law, and the Opposition can, if so inclined, prescribe its final shape. They may, we venture to think, expunge the voting paper provision, restore the county property qualification to its original limit, and postpone Lord Cairns' proposal till the representation of minorities can be considered in connection with an expanded redistribution scheme, without any fear that the Lords will rather suffer the Bill to fall through than surrender their amendments. Mr. Disraeli declined to pronounce a premature opinion. He leaves the matter to the House, no doubt prepared to accept at their hands whatever decision will make the Bill certain of receiving the royal assent.

The Commons have nearly got through the Estimates. Among the latest that have excited discussion has been the education vote for Ireland. It is rather surprising to hear that the national system in that country is still so largely supported by the Romish Church. Lord Naas stated on Monday night that of the 6,000 schools, 4,000 are under the direct patronage of the Roman Catholic clergy; and that of 2,334 patrons, 1,132 are Roman Catholic priests, who are patrons, too, of 94 of the 152 new schools added to the rolls during the past year. Having shown that the Irish Education system was succeeding beyond expectation, his lordship somewhat abruptly and inconsequently announced that, with a view to put an end to all controversy on the subject, the Government intended to appoint a commission to inquire into the condition of primary education in Ireland. Thus Irish education as well as the Irish Church and the Ritual question is to be handed over to a commission of inquiry—a very convenient mode of cushioning for a time all inconvenient questions of practical reform on which the pre-

sent Government is likely to run counter to public opinion.

The Reform League has once again asserted its right to hold a public meeting in Hyde Park. The Government having wisely refrained from any attempt to obstruct Mr. Beales and his friends, the demonstration passed off without disturbance. Though neither largely attended nor very enthusiastic, the Hyde Park meeting of Monday will help to ensure the ultimate withdrawal of the mischievous and ill-considered Parks Regulation Bill, and to swell that volume of out-door opinion which should prevent the Commons from succumbing to the Lords on the Reform Bill.

Napoleon III. is about to visit the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg, as a special mark of his sympathy with Francis Joseph in the loss of his brother Maximilian. The pretext for such a journey is rather transparent. We suppose that the Emperor of the French is anxious to draw closer his relations with Austria—a Power which, like France, is hostile to a united Germany. But Baron von Beust is a sagacious statesman, not likely to fall into the toils of even so astute a diplomatist as Napoleon. He has given abundant proof of his conviction that Austria must recover her prosperity and strength by internal reforms, and by conciliating her various populations, rather than by showy foreign alliances which may compromise the interests of the empire. Not even to injure the new German Confederation is the Austrian Premier likely to acquiesce in a policy which may lead to a renewal of war.

There is welcome news from Abyssinia. The Emperor Theodorus has overreached himself. He has been in the habit of carrying in his train on his warlike expeditions the British captives whom he has apparently regarded as a treasure to be jealously guarded. His unwilling prisoners have now been cut off from him by the rebels in arms against his authority, and there is "no darger of their falling into his hands again." There is reason to hope that our unfortunate countrymen will now be restored to freedom. An expedition to Abyssinia for their release was already being organised, and England will happily be saved the necessity of undertaking a war which would bring no honour, and would probably have ended in a great disaster.

## THROUGH THE LORDS.

A fortnight ago the Government Reform Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords without a division; last night it was read a third time and passed *nem. con.* When we remember the fierce and protracted conflicts which took place in the Upper Chamber over the Bill of 1832 before the peers could be induced to yield to the popular demands, we have a striking proof in the events of the last fortnight of the change of opinion that has since come over the higher ranks of society. If the hereditary chamber of 1867 stands in dread of the democracy of England, it has failed to show its apprehensions by throwing out the Government measure. The dismal predictions and deep-rooted distrust of the working classes which marked the Conservative speeches of last Session have this year been more completely ignored by the peers than by the commoners of England. We care not whether this revolution of sentiment is set down to the Reform demonstrations of the recess, genteel apathy, or the paramount influence of Lord Derby. Noble dukes and territorial magnates have grown eloquent on the virtues and safety of household suffrage who but a short twelvemonth ago turned pale at the suggestion of a seven-pound qualification, and the Conservative aristocracy have accepted without question or division the principle of a Bill to change the constitution of this country which even Mr. Bright would have been willing to reach by successive stages.

The sanguine expectation that the Lords would repair the deficiencies of the redistribution scheme as accepted by the Commons, has been doomed to disappointment. The week before last while their leader was absent, and the conduct of the Bill fell into the hands of "the middle-aged colleagues" of the disabled Premier, the Tory instincts of the assembly burst the bonds of party discipline. The property qualification for counties was raised, the lodger franchise, almost without discussion, was gaily put up from 10*l.* to 15*l.*, and the principle of the representation of minorities for three-cornered constituencies eagerly sanctioned by an overwhelming majority. One provision after another accepted by the Government leader in the Commons, was surrendered by his colleagues in the Lords, and the handiwork of Mr. Disraeli seemed in danger of taking new shape under the joint influence of the new-born

independence of the Upper House, and the incapacity of its responsible leaders for the time being. Lord Derby's convalescence did not come too soon. Pale and weak with his late illness, his lordship appeared in his place on Thursday in time to combat Earl Grey's proposal largely to increase the rearrangement of seats with a view to carry out more effectually the principle of the representation of minorities. Whig peers supported the amendment, so far as its disfranchising provisions were concerned, as making the redistribution of seats more complete, and Conservative statesmen argued in favour of the plan as adapted to effect a better settlement than could be secured at some future time when the question would have to be reopened. But the Prime Minister was stern and resolute. If the amendment should be carried, he would be under the necessity of consulting the Cabinet as to the course they should then pursue. This threat sufficed to secure the rejection of Earl Grey's amendment, though only by a majority of 22, and in a comparatively thin House.

But the necessity of passing the Bill substantially as it had been sent up from the Commons did not deter Lord Derby, on Friday, from giving his "unqualified adhesion" to Lord Salisbury's amendment, enabling electors to vote by means of voting papers instead of in person—a proposal which, after very full discussion, had been rejected by the Lower House. The objections to the scheme were inadequately stated on the Opposition side, and it was finally carried by the large majority of 144 to 36. This is, in our view, by far the most dangerous and insidious alteration which their lordships have made in the Bill. It would open the door to fraud of every description, place county electors more than ever at the mercy of their landlords, and create a regular traffic in votes. We cannot believe that the Commons will consent to accept an amendment which will be a terrible instrument of intimidation in the hands of landed proprietors and employers of labour; but if now adopted, the voting paper arrangement will certainly work so disastrously against Liberal principles, and so effectually prevent freedom of election, that it will have to be abrogated after the first trial. Though far from regarding it, with Earl Russell, as the introduction of the ballot in another form, it sanctions the much-derided principle of secret voting, and will certainly strengthen the popular demand for that system of protection in its most feasible form.

On the bringing up of the report on Monday, their lordships had a last opportunity of reconsidering the amendments they had adopted. They once more declined to exclude undergraduates in University towns from voting in borough elections, and were uninfluenced by Earl Russell's final and rather feeble protest against the voting-paper nostrum, but the decision relative to the lodger franchise was promptly reversed. Lord Derby did his best to rescue his subordinates who had committed the blunder of accepting Lord Cairns' amendment during his absence. They were, he asserted, ignorant that the 10*l.* lodger franchise was the result of a compromise in the Commons. The House of Lords, frightened at the prospect of renewed Reform League demonstrations, were quite ready, on any decent pretext, to reverse their reactionary vote, and they accepted, without a division, the reinsertion of the words "10*l.* clear annual value" in place of "15*l.*"

The scene last night in the House of Lords was anything but dramatic, or worthy of so great an occasion. The attendance of peers and spectators was not numerous, and a measure which is to alter the constitution of England was passed through its final stage without calling forth the congratulations of friends or the forebodings of leading opponents. When it is said that the Upper Chamber have acquiesced in the Reform Bill of 1867, all has been said that befits the occasion. Not a cheer greeted its final passage through the House, and it is borne back again to the Commons wrapped up in no eloquent phrases or glowing eulogiums. The Opposition leader anticipates that the Reform Act of 1867 will greatly increase bribery and corruption, and that it will have to be reconsidered at some future time. The head of the Government, who has been so vigorously pushing it through, regards his bantling without favour, and enjoys his success without exultation. The Tory Reform Bill is, in his view, "a great experiment, the result of which is hidden in the future." Lord Derby hopes that the new electoral body will worthily exercise their recently acquired rights, and that all will turn out for the best. His lordship, in pronouncing something like a funeral oration rather than a psalm of triumph as the Bill reaches its final stage, is only revealing anew the antipathy of his Government to a task undertaken to save a

party, and reflecting the spirit of the House of Lords, which has, at his urgent request, swallowed the disagreeable Reform physic.

#### NEXT SPRING.

A SLIGHT tremor has run through Europe during the last fortnight. There has been a sudden fear that the Temple of Janus was about to be again opened, and the ordinary life of some sixty millions of people thrown out of gear and their industry paralysed, to please the ambition or the jealousy of two great potentates. The alarm has not entirely subsided, but has been succeeded by chronic disquietude. Every one is ready to admit that a great war is impracticable this year, but most politicians, and what is of far more consequence, a large section of the moneyed and commercial world, have adopted the foregone conclusion that a conflict between France and Prussia in 1868 is inevitable.

At first view there seems to be too much reason for these gloomy forebodings. Though King William and his Minister have so recently been the guests of Napoleon III. at Paris, this interchange of personal courtesy does not seem to have removed the spirit of antagonism between the two Governments. A tone of mutual suspicion, if not of defiance, has been perceptible in the semi-official press of Paris and Berlin. On the one side, French interference is complained of; on the other, Prussian ambition is denounced. The Government of either country seems to be more intent in preparing for possible eventualities than in cultivating frank and cordial relations with its neighbour. France objects to the consolidation of a great German State which shall embrace the whole Teutonic race from the Baltic to the Carpathians, and loses no opportunity of attempting to retard that consummation. She supports Denmark in her claim that the Treaty of Prague in respect to Northern Schleswig shall be carried out in good faith, and Prussia, who would fain evade her obligations to that weak State, is indignant at the dictatorial policy of her great neighbour. The Zollverein is being reconstructed, and the French Government is found to be somewhat offensively advising one or other of the Southern States to hold aloof from this commercial union. Count Bismark finds French diplomacy prepared to obstruct at every point his cherished scheme of Prussianising Germany, and both Powers keep up in the fullest state of efficiency those armaments on which they may have eventually to fall back.

Must we, then, adopt the conclusion that the conflict which was with so much difficulty averted by the Treaty of Luxemburg is only adjourned? That decision happily rests not entirely with Napoleon III. or Count Bismark. It by no means follows that the diplomatic struggle to which they are committed must eventually be fought out on the battle-field. Last May they would both have appealed to arms, but a will stronger than theirs held them back. The same forces, latent till the moment of peril arrives, will, we doubt not, be found to be still potential when the peace of Europe is again threatened. The progress of civilisation has not, it is true, abolished the reign of absolutism in Europe, but it has created a multiplicity of interests, the aggregate force of which no sovereign can ignore. Continental potentates, however despotic, must eventually in great national crises be guided by the general opinion of their subjects. If the French people had been eager for war with Germany early in the year, the good offices of the neutral Powers would have been of little avail to arrest the armies of the Emperor Napoleon. Germany at that time shrank from a conflict upon which the Court of Berlin was not unwilling to enter, and Count Bismark's hands were paralysed.

The lapse of another year will, we imagine, materially strengthen the pacific influences that proved to be omnipotent last spring. Angry passions have had time to subside. The North German Confederation is an accomplished fact, and German unity, as at present developed, has been found to be no menace to neighbouring States. It is not in the power of French diplomacy, however skilfully wielded, to prevent the absorption of the South Germany in the Northern Confederation, if the people of those States are bent on union. But the many elements of antagonism and weakness that exist there will oblige Count Bismark to pursue his aims with caution. South Germany is too vulnerable for war to be courted without apprehension. German feeling is strongly opposed to a war with France, not merely on the ground that its issues would be uncertain, but because it would tend to promote Prussian ascendancy, and a military despotism in the Fatherland. The Germans desire that unity and freedom

should go hand in hand, and deprecate a conflict which would inevitably divorce them.

The same considerations will apply even more strongly to France. The French people are still in a transition state from old selfish traditions to more cosmopolitan ideas. Napoleon III. cannot surrender the notion that France should be the arbiter of Europe, but he holds that maxim less rigidly and with greater generosity than M. Thiers. The average of his subjects, if they do not altogether discard it, have come to discover that such egotism is too costly to uphold. Germany must be conquered before she will obey the behests of her great neighbour, and the French people see no necessity for embarking on that desperate enterprise. The Opposition in France is at last taking up its right position. They have entirely discarded the maxim that national glory is to be purchased at the expense of other countries, and that France is to be made great by her neighbours being impoverished. The Liberal statesmen and writers of France indulge in quite another language. "Let us," said M. Jules Favre, the brilliant Opposition orator, in the late debates on the foreign policy of the Government—"let us thankfully acknowledge the progress of civilisation. Ay, in proportion as public education extends, every one understands that the people are made to live in peace; that the time for wars, of conquest, and aggression is past, and that if rash or wicked men wish to interrupt this pacific movement, the duty of the people is to fling them out of their midst. Such is the sentiment of the country." Such opinions, if not openly adopted by the head of the State, are at least tolerated by him. While other agitations are jealously proscribed, there is a growing peace movement in France which at least meets with no discouragement from the Emperor, and it embraces in its ranks some of the foremost public men and journalists of the day. "In the legislature, in society, in the press," writes the editor of the *Herald of Peace*, who speaks from recent personal observation—"you hear from enlightened and benevolent men, noble avowals of cosmopolitan sympathies, and bold denunciations of the war-system."

It is this growing sentiment in France with which Napoleon III. will have to contend should he again seek to pick a quarrel with Prussia. His subjects are weary of huge armaments, which eat up their resources and obstruct their industry. Like their German neighbours, they are beginning to look upon foreign war as the enemy of domestic freedom. The scheme of training and arming the entire youth of the nation is the most unpopular measure ever proposed by the Imperial Government, and we doubt if it will be possible to carry it into effect. If it be true, as M. F. Passy says, that "almost all men throughout France wish for peace and repudiate war," neither the exigencies of Imperial policy nor the desire to recover the military prestige of France, nor even the reluctance to "crown the edifice" of freedom, will induce Napoleon III. to drag the country into a conflict with Prussia without the hearty support of his subjects, and for objects which they do not value, and which are by no means certain of attainment.

#### THE FAMINE IN ORISSA.

If there is anything in the world calculated to abate the pride of an Englishman, and to make him tremble for the future of the British empire, it may be found in the now authentic history of the famine in Orissa. It seems absurd to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to his Board of Revenue, or to the Governor-General of India, the epithets by which official mismanagement and imbecility are ordinarily characterised. There is some force in Sir Stafford Northcote's objection to the use of what he calls "violent language," although we are scarcely prepared to occupy his point of view. The most vehement invectives could but feebly express the righteous indignation which this revelation of criminal negligence and folly on the part of the chief rulers of India and their principal subordinates in the Presidency of Bengal must necessarily provoke. The vanquished in battle may gain prestige, instead of losing it, by the heroism with which they fought a successful enemy, and by the fortitude with which they endured the humiliation of defeat. If a swift-slaying pestilence, born it may be in the caravans of Eastern pilgrims, or wafted by atmospheric currents from the plague-stricken cities of the Arabian desert, strikes down high and low in distant lands with little time for preparation or escape, the direful visitation may be meekly accepted as a dispensation of Providence, and by the lessons it teaches work out some great good for mankind. But we cannot discover in the story of the great Indian famine any of the compensations which

might reconcile us to so stupendous a calamity. More people have perished during one year of famine than during the five years of civil war in the United States. The scourge spread over a territory of nearly eighty thousand square miles in extent. It ravaged the provinces of Behar, Ganjam, and Orissa. It brought twenty millions of people within the circle of its merciless influence. It raged to a point within a hundred and fifty miles of Calcutta, and led to the discovery of the fact that even now there is not a single good road leading from the capital of India into the interior. Before its fury was spent one million and a-half of the inhabitants had died from starvation, the proportion which Orissa alone contributed to this hideous aggregate being exactly one-fourth of its entire population. Although it has now greatly abated—for death relieved the Government when it at last bestirred itself of a load of difficulty, and in the cold language of a heartless writer, materially "simplified" its labours—the death roll from famine was no fewer than 179 so recently as the first fortnight of June last. There is one element of consolation in the retrospect. We know who is to blame; why it was that the strength of a nation—for twenty millions of people represent the population of a great European State—was consumed by famine; why it was that food was not allowed to enter Orissa, that parents were driven by hunger to eat their dead children, that living skeletons envied the fate of the unburied dead, and in their turn laid down to die.

Twenty years ago we should have been assured that this was a dispensation of Providence. Now we are able to probe these things to the bottom; and when we do so we ever find that human misery has a human origin. There had been an awful drought, and the great corn and rice-growing district which had been accustomed to export large quantities of grain, failed to yield bread for its own people. Sir Cecil Beadon and the Indian Government were not responsible for the drought. They could not temper the heat with cooling showers, or bring down the floods from the hills. Nor can we hold them accountable for the neglect of a long succession of Indian statesmen who, knowing that the agricultural districts of India are peculiarly liable to visitations of this kind, never dreamed of neutralising the capriciousness of nature by artificial works of irrigation. The Mohammedan conquerors of India were wiser in their day and generation. The remains of the huge tanks which they constructed when they wielded the imperial sceptre, are splendid memorials of their providence and foresight. But when Sir Arthur Cotton demonstrated both the practicability and the economic value of such works, how many years of persistent agitation did it take to hammer the simplest mechanical truths into the heads of men who claim to rule India by virtue of their superior intelligence, in fact by a species of divine right? There are works of irrigation now in progress in Orissa, and some of the most important of these will shortly be completed. But the remedy comes exactly a year too late.

The charge against Sir Cecil Beadon, against the Board of Revenue, and against the Viceroy of India and his Council, resolves itself into a very simple statement of facts. We prefer to take the despatch of Sir Stafford Northcote, in spite of its feebleness and moderation, or rather because it is both feeble and moderate. The blame, he says, does not rest exclusively upon any particular individual. Sir Cecil Beadon, he remarks, placed absolute confidence in his Board of Revenue, and yet the fact that he felt constrained to make a personal visit to Orissa showed that he felt he had reason to distrust their judgment. Although he went to Orissa on the eve of the famine, it would appear that he could see nothing with his own eyes which excited suspicion in his mind as to what was about to happen. We have often heard of people going through the world with their eyes shut, but this is the most remarkable verification of the homely saying which has occurred within our observation. Sir Stafford admits that the Lieutenant-Governor was imperfectly informed and badly advised by his subordinates; but, in his mild way, he rebukes him for his want of energy and sagacity, and points out that if, while he was in the country, he had made a minute personal investigation into the real state of affairs, he and his colleagues would probably have been startled from their false security. Sir John Lawrence, at a very early period, had an instinctive apprehension of the gravity of the emergency which was about to arise; but he allowed himself to be lulled into inactivity by the supineness of the heads of departments. He is therefore blamed for want of vigour; for not acting upon his original impulses; and for not urging Sir Cecil Beadon to institute an immediate and searching inquiry. Blame is apportioned among the other incul-

pated parties in equally gentle and homoeopathic doses; and altogether one is profoundly impressed with the difference between the leniency with which men in high places who do wrong are treated, and the punishment which is meted out to offending aides-de-camp or commissariat officers. Perhaps, however, the most noticeable feature in these transactions is the extraordinary manner in which some of the high functionaries who delayed to supply the people with rice until they were dying or dead, perverted and misapplied the principles of political economy. They held that it was rank heresy for a Government to play the huckster. They contended that supply must follow demand; and at one time embraced the theory that food was being kept from the market by wicked combinations on the part of the dealers. One thing they could not see. They could not perceive that exceptional evils sometimes demand the application of exceptional remedies; and that Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, in propounding the great truths of political science, never dreamed of enforcing them with rigid severity when society was convulsed by a great calamity, or when strict adherence to principles which, in the ordinary circumstances of human life are perfectly just and expedient, would entail widespread misery and desolation. Political economy demands no such sacrifice.

The debate on Friday night was worthy of the House of Commons and of a Christian nation. It will not recall the dead to life; but, unless we greatly mistake, it will effectually prevent the recurrence of similar mismanagement at any future time. The speakers differed somewhat in their estimate of the amount of culpability which should be fastened upon particular officials; but they all agreed in reprobating the want of common sense and the miserable neglect of the plainest duties of the hour which have cast so deep a stain on the civil service of India. The Hindoos have a proverb that the enemy of the soil is indigo. They may add to it another, "the enemy of England is her bureaucracy." How is she to hold India if that empire continues to be ruled by such men? Lord Cranborne, in as honest and generous a speech as was ever delivered within the walls of Parliament, hit the mark when he said that "the great evil was that English officials in India, with many very honourable exceptions, did not regard the lives of the coloured inhabitants with the same feelings of intense sympathy which they would show to those of their own race and colour." This want of sympathy, this "coldness and indifference" towards a subject race, as Lord Cranborne in another passage designated it, is the curse of India and of most of our colonies. It is something, it is a great deal, that such sentiments should have received the apparently unanimous approval of the House of Commons. They are indications of the approaching advent of a better and wiser policy.

#### PETS.

THERE are few, we imagine, who have not, in their inquisitive, restless youth, studied the manners and antics of some little pet animal; and, possibly, even exercised their mechanical skill in constructing the cages and houses through whose bars and windows the sharp, bright eyes of canaries, starlings, rabbits, or white mice might gratefully peep as they daintily pecked the seed bought with holiday halfpence, or enjoyingly nibbled the groundsel and carefully-collected garden refuse. Towards the pets of our childhood went out the fondness of our young hearts and the playfulness of our merry humours, often, we fear, rougher than our uncomplaining little friends would have preferred; while, as we rendered to them, when dead, the services of sexton and, perhaps, of mimic priest, our keenest sorrow was felt, and the strangeness of the for ever gone crept for the first time over our souls. The age of pets is as clearly marked off from that of playthings as the period of bronze is said to be from that of stone implements in geological history. In very early years, painted wooden imitations, with at most an artificial squeak, sufficed for our acquaintance with the animal kingdom. But these dull, passive creatures, which do not think it proper to die even when they have their heads knocked off, by whom the loss of a leg is regarded with supreme indifference, which stupidly stand for hours where we place them, without as much as a paw at the ground, and which are but the mere creatures of our will, do not satisfy the enlarged experience and more ambitious pursuits of older boys and girls. Imagination does much for toys, and impresses them with the notions and life of the little players; but it will not altogether reconcile with nature the inconsistencies of the inhabitants of our Noah's arks, nor make them eat and drink, frolic and gambol. It is the strong sympathy with life, its

motions and powers, which shall take by-and-bye a quickened, reflective form, and lead to the reverence of its mystery, which prompts the child to its fostering of pets. And the peculiar charm of witnessing life independent of our own, with its variety, original character, constant freshness, gradual development, and graceful, quaint, droll instincts, appeals powerfully to the susceptible minds of the young, which soon weary of monotony and dwell with delight amidst changing interests.

But pets are not confined to children. Their elders can fondle and caress with as much kindly feeling, if not with as much imaginative good fellowship, a dog, a horse, a cat, and—in some cases—a monkey. But greatest of all pets to those upon whom the cares of life press are little children, of the like of whom is "the kingdom of heaven," who rush with sweet kiss and pretty prattle to the wearied arms of men, or nestle in trustful sleep upon the warm, heaving mother's bosom,—the blue-eyed banditti," as Longfellow calls them, who storm so easily these frowning souls of ours, that so often look in grim defiance or watchful suspicion upon the outer world, but cannot hold out against the shrill cry of a baby herald summoning their surrender. The love of children and of pet animals will not unfrequently be found existing together, as Dr. McLeod has recently shown in his well-told story of "The Starling"; but this is not always the case, especially with elderly ladies. Natural kindness of disposition necessarily inclines to the protection and gentle treatment of all more dependent creatures.

The affections are indeed most of all concerned with pets. Thoughtlessly cruel, playfully reckless, destitute of sympathy from want of personal acquaintance with suffering, childhood may be, but not naturally indifferent to the pain and grief of others—not un pitying, not unloving. Experienced in happiness, but not in sorrow, it delights necessarily rather in making happy than in sympathising with what it cannot understand. As developing, then, the gentler side of our nature, the rearing of pets is to be recommended to the young. The purest and sweetest satisfactions grow out of sentiments of pity, tenderness, and love, and such tend to form the noblest and most truly great characters. Though not so obtrusive as stronger and more antagonistic qualities, they have a persuasiveness and ultimate rule which insures the most lasting conquests. "The meek shall inherit the earth." In the hearts of children, therefore, let us seek to nurture all those kindly feelings of which they will have full need to withstand the harshness that the rough dealing of the world begets. The child's play with its *protégé* kitten may be thus the seed of ripe fruits of tenderness and sympathy which shall be precious to sorrowing men.

To fondle and love seem to be necessities of our nature. Human loneliness is abnormal, and society cannot exist without a measure of friendly relations. The greatest tyrant has had his favourites. The prisoner, the misanthrope, the outcast, attaches himself, if not to man, yet to some animal that affords companionship. Even a plant may, as Saintine has shown in his beautiful story of *Picciola*, become personified, and the breath of human affection be mingled with its perfume. Yet, since the indulgence of personal satisfaction, in its way selfish, prompts to the kind treatment of dumb animals and dependent creatures, the mere fostering of such is not a reliable index to the possession of a truly tender and loving nature. The most cruel men have been known to take the greatest pleasure in the rearing of some pet. Obedience to the common instincts of humanity cannot be reckoned as a proof of the working of a higher moral nature. Most incumbent upon us is it, then, to accustom the young to regard their pets in the light of some fact or principle which appeals to thoughts and sentiments not immediately personal. The dependence of all creatures upon God, who gives to the young lions their food, and without whose knowledge a single sparrow falls not to the ground, may be thus beneficially impressed upon children. It will form their conceptions of the care of God by evident and simple illustrations, rendering near and sensible what was dim and unapplied, and making their Heavenly Father a loved Presence, in whom they ever live and move and have their being. The community of the lower animals with us in suffering will tend also, if rightly urged, to correct the disposition to evince a selfish indifference to the misery of others. The fact that many of our dumb favourites manifest a certain degree of responsive affection may, in like manner, be used to cultivate the finer sympathies of our nature, and to prepare for the enjoyment of the tenderness and trustfulness of human friendship.

Beneficence has occasionally a despotism of its own. The love of power is conjoined in some cases to real kindness of heart, so that to have absolute control over the objects of our care and affection enhances

the pleasure of doing good. In the rearing of pets this form of satisfaction may be supremely enjoyed. In the young, to whom the discipline of restraint is only beginning, the love of self-willed, independent action is strong, and to them the fostering of pets is, perhaps, on this account possessed of the greater charms. They are the absolute masters and mistresses of their little dependents. To those likely to occupy positions of authority in after life, pets may, therefore, by judicious oversight, be made capable of conveying weighty lessons of self-government. Of course this is not the highest type of kindly action. The noblest and truest affection is that which goes out towards what is independent of our control, possibly even opposed to ourselves and contradictory of our will. To pity, to love, not for the sake of enjoying the personal satisfaction of patronage or the flattering homage of humble gratitude, but because of the essential claims of sorrow and suffering, in whomsoever they may exist, upon mercy, or on account of the inherent power in the objects of our regard to awaken affection, is, from its unselfishness and purity, most entitled to our esteem and reverence.

Let pets then have their place. If they furnish to the young imaginary playfellows, if they help older people to forget the cares of the present and soften in them the austerities of this hard world's life, if above all they can be made morally significant, let us not condemn them as unworthy of our regard. Frolicsome kittens, sweet-singing birds, brave old dogs—and shall we not add, merry-voiced children—ye have brightened and gladdened and sweetened this world to many!

#### OUR DUTIES TO THE POOR.

It is well that the author of the little book which has occasioned these remarks\* has chosen to give it to the world as from the pen of a "man of business." Social duties, considered in relation to works of benevolence, are too exclusively left to be inculcated by the preacher and the moralist. An occasional impulse is given to the enforcement of such claims by a leading article in an influential journal, or a paper in a magazine, but for the most part men of business have been excused from either contributing to the common stock of knowledge and experience in matters relating to philanthropic effort, or from putting into a practical shape those plans which have been theoretically conceived as best adapted to compass the desired ends. This is far from saying that gentlemen engaged in business pursuits do not in many instances identify themselves with Christian effort as it is organised by the various religious communities with which they worship. Happily such an assertion would be far from the truth. It is but too evident, however, that neither the conscience of "man of business," nor the general sentiment of the public exercises any strong or general influence in pointing to them as peculiarly fitted and imperatively required to deal with those questions which range themselves under the head of works of benevolence and public utility. This is to be regretted for more than one reason. A Christian man must and will find for himself some sphere of activity directed to the welfare of his fellows, and often has reason to regret that association for such purposes is only, or almost only, resorted to by those who are professedly religious and who do so associate by virtue of their agreement on matters of Christian doctrine and church government. This limitation not only narrows the circle of his colleagues in works of beneficence and usefulness, but in many instances, especially around London, it absolutely precludes him from devoting much of the effort and attention to such schemes which he would otherwise be free to bestow, because it localises and fixes the time for their employment, leaving him little opportunity if he yields to their claims to discharge his family responsibilities and to sweeten and enliven the domestic hearth by his presence. Some such experience as this, we imagine, has led Mr. Rathbone to write these very thoughtful and practical essays. While uttering no word of reproach against those institutions, whether related to the Church of England or Dissenting bodies, which have been established and are working for the instruction of the ignorant and the relief of the poor, he fastens upon a characteristic deficiency in the life and habits of men of business. Thus he says:—

Not only do we need that men of fortune should give of their wealth; we need much more that men of business should give of their brains, their power of organisation, their knowledge of men and things, their business capacity and business habits. They have the

\* "Social Duties considered with Reference to the Organisation of Effort in Works of Benevolence and Public Utility." By a Man of Business. (Macmillan and Co.)

talents that bring them to success in this world; and with those talents comes the temptation to devote them purely and solely to selfish aims; to make the utmost of them for purposes of worldly gain. It is earnestly to be wished that such men would practically acknowledge that they hold these talents as a trust from God, and are bound to use them in some part at least in the service of those to whom God has not given the advantages of position, education, connections, natural ability, or power of will, which have made them what they are. . . . For want of interests beyond the narrow circle of the family, of cares wholly unconnected with self, we find many a man's whole character grow poorer, narrower, and meaner, as he advances in life. The more time and thought and energy he devotes to the making of a fortune, the more needful it is that the man of business should have some pursuit which will keep alive and active all those faculties which are not exercised in money-making—social affections, generosity, wide and kindly sympathies—lest the larger his wealth, the more incapable should he become of fitly using or enjoying it; lest he should come to regard it as an end, and not a means. . . . It is only by men of business bringing to bear upon it the same powers, the same ideas, the same method that has made them successful in business, that the administration of charity can be put on a business footing; the resources, personal and pecuniary, of society employed to the best advantage, without waste or confusion; imposture detected and defeated, order and concert established and kept up.

If additional moral considerations were needed to induce us to reconsider our relation to the poor, what could more powerfully urge us to do so than that contained in the following paragraph:—

Regard to history confirms the fears of common sense that a state of national life, in which the moral unity of the nation is broken—in which the rich and the poor begin to form two separate castes, losing mutual comprehension, mutual sympathy, mutual regard, and becoming to each other as distinct races with separate organisation, ideas, interests—is the sure forerunner, the first commencement of rapid national decay. It is by bridging the gulf of separation, by reuniting the several sympathies, and rekindling the earnestness of personal goodwill between the estranged orders, that we can hope to maintain in vigorous life the common sentiments, the mutual affections, which are the breath of national life. It is only by bringing the two classes once more into relations of personal kindness and friendly intercourse, by service rendered without patronage and accepted without degradation, that we can avert the danger of those terrible collisions between capital and labour (which are the fruit of mutual misconception and irritation, much more than of conflicting interests) which, if less violent, become daily more formidable, from the gigantic proportions assumed by the separate organisations in which the labourers are banded together, apart from, and, as it were, in antagonism to their employers. The extent of this social danger was made plain to careful observers when a hitch in the working of the trades-union machinery led to a strike in the iron-trade of North Staffordshire. The quarrel was taken up on both sides by distant bodies and rival firms; and we were on the verge of witnessing a social war which would have raged from Birmingham to Newcastle, and in which every ironmaster and foundryman would have been engaged, closing hundreds of works, and throwing thousands and tens of thousands out of work, merely in consequence of a local squabble. Such, and so mighty, are the separate organisations of the labouring class. Ere long it is probable that all the unions of all the trades throughout the empire will be combined in one federal league, which may bring the whole force of the labouring class to bear on any trade dispute. It is impossible not to regard with the gravest anxiety a state of estrangement and mutual ignorance between rich and poor, out of which it arises that the latter listen to few advisers but of their own class, and most readily to those who most artfully inflame the spirit of class antagonism; that the masters know little of what is passing in the minds of their people, are on their part often narrow and one-sided in their views of the rights and feelings of their workmen, and, if more enlightened, are powerless to counteract the evil influence; and that both parties can be hurried into a serious struggle with no other necessity than arises from mutual misunderstanding and mutual irritation. It is by no means a healthy symptom of our social state, though one to which we are reconciled by habit, that from all the associations of the workmen for mutual support and assistance in every trade, the masters are, and choose to be, excluded.

We could wish these words, and, indeed, all the words in this book, were read all through the country. This question demands the study and the prayerful consideration of religious people. To bridge over this gulf is the pressing need of the age, and Christians should indeed beware lest they are betrayed by a narrow sympathy or a false notion of the best means of honouring and exalting the principles which they hold, into courses which retard rather than hasten the reconciliation of man to man and class to class. As a step in the right direction this volume is important. We could not more efficiently direct the thought of our readers to the matter in question than by directing it in the first place to the book itself. If they have felt, as we have, that a consideration of our relation to the poor and the sick in the light of such reflections and such suggestions as are here set forth is of paramount importance if Christianity in England is to hold its own, they will find their zeal quickened, their thoughts assuming a methodical and practical shape. If they come to it without having attached such importance to it, they will hardly fail to be awakened to a more serious sense of their obligations.

Turning from a review of deficiencies to remedial suggestions, Mr. Rathbone is no less impressive in his arguments. He would utilise the individual efforts of all men in so far as they tend to the removal

of existing evils. It is sufficiently obvious that to render any such contributions of service available there must be organisation. But organised machinery in works of benevolence is capable of working pernicious results. Within what limits should it be employed? The remarks of the author on this point are very judicious, based as we imagine on maxims which his own experience in working has forced him to recognise.

Where good is to be done to individual men, it should come from the freewill of fellow-men; the machinery, if machinery there be, should be in the background, and the voluntary benefactor should come into personal contact with his suffering brother; whereas in all endeavours to do good through mechanical organisation, it is the machinery alone which is seen by the poor; the givers, whose personal kindness and freewill-offering they might feel and acknowledge, remain invisible and unknown.

"The means and leisure of any one man," he adds, "however earnest and competent, can do very little in such a mass of neglected social duty as is the reproach of our great towns." Personal effort should be unfettered, while organisation and organised machinery should be rather protective and auxiliary than directorial:—

Organisation, with some subordinate aid from individual agency, may bear the principal part in dealing with work to which clearly-defined unbending rules are applicable, and which can be treated best in the mass. But its most important and general office should be to prepare and assist the work of individual volunteers; to map out the several fields of labour, so that each workman should in his own work aid without hampering the efforts of all his colleagues, so that each would-be labourer can see where and how he may be useful; so that all who could help may have it as far as possible brought and kept before them, that there is work which wants doing, which they could do, and which, as good citizens and Christians, they have no right to neglect. It can collect the experience of each into a general stock; digest, arrange, preserve, communicate, and render it available for each and all. It can combine the money of the rich, the few spare hours and invaluable experience of the busy, the leisure of those who have leisure, the wisdom of the wise, and the energies of the active; it can bring into the field the co-operation of the working classes; and this without overburthening any, while enriching the nature of all. It can enable and assist individual energies to work out in freedom, and on their own responsibility, an amount of work which—seeing what individuals do achieve without such help—we are entitled to say would render this a happy and a Christian country; names which, in the face of so much wretchedness and crime among the poor, so much weariness, uselessness, and vice among the rich, it cannot be said to deserve.

Let these principles be well mastered, and the importance of the question under review be generally admitted, and there will at any rate be a preparedness to discuss remedial measures with some reasonable prospect of agreeing upon a course of action which will admit of and attract the co-operation of all who are in sympathy with the object.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon having expressed to the Emperor of Austria a desire to give his Majesty a proof of his sympathy after the terrible catastrophe which has occurred in Mexico, it has been arranged that the Emperor and the Empress of the French shall pay a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salzburg. They will leave Paris on the 16th August, arrive at Salzburg on the 17th, and remain there until the 19th inst. The Emperor Napoleon will not go to Vienna, and will be accompanied by Prince Metternich. Baron von Beust is also expected at Salzburg. It is stated that the Empress Eugenie will visit the Empress of Austria at Ischl. Subsequently the Emperor of Austria will come to France while the Emperor Napoleon is at Châlons. The two Emperors will return from that place to Paris, where great fêtes will be given in honour of Francis Joseph.

The King of Sweden, and Prince Humbert of Italy, are now in Paris.

The *Patrie*, in an article entitled "Who desires War?" says:—"Neither France nor Prussia desires war. It is only some few of the papers in both countries which are trying to bring it about." The article concludes as follows:—

France cannot go to war with Prussia excepting in the event of aggression and a flagrant violation of her rights, or she would sacrifice her generous influence over democratic Europe. Prussia cannot enter upon a war with France unless she resolve to lose the fruits of fifty years' political efforts and of three months of sanguinary victories. This is the stake which would be at issue in a Franco-Prussian war.

The *Evening Monitor* speaks of the recent manifesto of the morning official organ "as a confirmation of the conciliatory ideas and moderate views which guide the policy of the Imperial Government and regulate its relations with all other Powers." The *Constitutionnel* supports the *Monitor* in the declaration "that no Note has been either presented or read to the Berlin Cabinet relative to Schleswig. It was, however, not stated that the French Government had written no despatches to its Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin on the subject. The presentation of a Note would have been serious, but the existence of several despatches to our agent in Berlin is hardly of a nature to occupy public attention." What really occurred

is stated to have been this—M. Lefebvre de Behanc, the French Chargé d'Affaires, in the heat of the moment and in order to justify the language he used to M. de Thile, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Prussia, was so far carried away as to read instructions to his interlocutor which were merely intended to guide himself as to the line of policy he had to follow with the Prussian Government.

The elections for the Conseils-Généraux of France have just terminated, and have resulted in an immense majority for the Government, only twenty-one opposition candidates, out of the six hundred returned, being elected.

The new number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains a forcible article by its editor, Viscount de Calonne, headed "The Policy of the Ministry and the Policy of the Emperor." It argues roundly that a continuance in the system of compression, on which the Empire has hitherto relied, cannot but lead to war, and that a war, under present circumstances, would be disastrous for France. The writer is of opinion that Austria would not be the ally of France, and that any attempt at conquest on the Rhine frontier would provoke a European coalition. Peace and liberty are the two things essential to the stability of the dynasty and the interests of France.

The Emperor has received the Foreign Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition. Replying to their address, his Majesty said:—"Like you, we shall ever remember with pleasure this great international festival. As representatives of the principle of labour in all parts of the world you have been able to acquire the conviction that all civilised nations now tend to form a single family. I thank you for the wishes you express for the Empress and my son. They also share my gratitude for your exertions, my sympathy for your persons, and my wishes for the peace of the world."

### GERMANY.

It is semi-officially stated that the conferences between the Government and the Hanoverian notables afford hopes of a satisfactory result, as concessions have been made by both parties.

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette*, in an article criticising and replying to Baron Dupin's speech in the French Senate, says:—

We should take no notice of it were it simply the expression of individual views, and not rather that of the feelings of a large proportion of the French people. Moreover, Denmark might conclude from it that a declaration of war by France against Prussia was imminent, and in consequence evade an equitable solution of the Schleswig question. We reply, therefore, to Baron Dupin, and at the same time to the Danes, that Schleswig did not fall into the hands of Germany and of Prussia through intrigue, but as the result of a just war provoked by the systematic oppression of the German Duchies of the Elbe. In the Treaty of Prague Prussia entered into an engagement with Austria to cede the northern districts of Schleswig to Denmark in case the inhabitants of those districts should by a free vote express their wish for such cession. But, for all that, Prussia will not hand back to Danish arbitrariness and fanaticism Germans for whose liberation German blood has flowed. No; not even if in France such an unjust demand should be raised. The Luxembourg question was more of an international than a national character, but Schleswig is a Prussian province which cannot be disposed of by a conference.

The article of the *Cross Gazette* concludes with an assurance that as Prussia has never interfered in the domestic affairs of foreign nations, so also will she repel any foreign intervention in her internal affairs.

The Prussian army is considered at present on a peace footing. A great number of soldiers have been dismissed to their homes with an unlimited furlough; and, in order that the largest possible number of officers may enjoy a temporary leave, there are this year to be no general manoeuvres, but only brigade exercises. "However," observes the *Augsburg Gazette*, "this pacific attitude is only apparent. Never has there been so great an activity in the military factories and in all the arsenals. Everything is arranged in such a manner that the Prussian army could at once enter upon a campaign, should that become necessary. At Somwerda, where the first needle-guns were manufactured, as well as at Spandau and at Suhl, the work goes on unceasingly. Prussia is at this moment in a position to arm with rifles of a new and perfect construction not only the whole of the infantry of the Northern Confederation, but also the first ban of the Landwehr, and, if requisite, the second."

King William has been at Wiesbaden, where he seems to have been well received, and to have consoled with the citizens on their lot, pleading that "history cannot stand still, it must advance." He has returned to Ems. Count Bismark has been at Berlin, and has gone to join his Sovereign. He has been appointed Chancellor of the Bund.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* repels the accusation of the *France* against the Prussian press of writing in terms of provocation. "We are ready and willing," says the *Gazette*, "to use our best endeavours to put an end to the state of hostility which exists between the press of the two countries, whose Governments are upon such a friendly footing."

The Prussian Fortschritt party has published an address to the electors containing a long catalogue of grievances against Count Bismark and his Government. The address complains that "the North German Constitution has overridden the rights of the Prussian nation, whose recovery it is now idle to hope for"; that new taxes are about to be levied; that the North German Bund has allowed "the German territories" Luxemburg and Limburg to be lost to Germany; that North Schleswig has become a subject of international discussion; and that the

union with Southern Germany is to be restricted to the "meagre form" of a commercial Parliament.

It is expected that negotiations will shortly be opened with a view to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Russia and Prussia.

At the recent conference between the Hanoverian notables and the Government, it was agreed that the former administrative arrangements in Hanover should still remain in force.

The Bavarian Government deny that France had "endeavoured" to prevent the entry of Bavaria into the Zollverein, and says that all she did was to express her disapproval of the step in a despatch addressed to her Minister at Munich and read to Prince Hohenlohe.

The Prussian Cabinet on Saturday issued orders for the foundation of a war port and naval building yard in the Bay of Kiel.

#### AMERICA.

Before adjourning the Senate rejected the appointments of Mr. Greeley as Minister to Vienna and General McClelland to Mexico. It is reported that Mr. Seward has decided not to send a Minister to Mexico. He is said to be bent upon the annexation of that State to the United States.

The Bill passed by Congress, enabling negroes to hold office in the district of Columbia, has failed to become law, Congress having adjourned before the bill had been acted upon by the President.

The New York Constitutional Convention has rejected the Female Suffrage Bill.

The official returns of the registration in Alabama give 30,000 white and 50,000 coloured voters.

#### MEXICO.

Adverse received from Matamoros to the 18th of July state that Juarez is a candidate for re-election. The command of the army has been given to Escobedo. Twelve more Imperial generals and four colonels have been shot at Queretaro. Diaz has ordered the capture of all foreign representatives refusing to recognise the Republican Government. The death of Santa Anna has again been denied. Marquez still eludes capture. The French Minister was detained at the capital to await the arrival of Juarez. Canales has proclaimed himself governor of Tamaulipas. A force of 5,000 Juaristas had been sent to occupy Matamoros. Juarez had sent a large force to subdue Comada.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Brigham Young's tithes are said to amount to \$50,000 a year.

The Sultan, after a brilliant reception at Pesth, has gone down the Danube to Rastchuck.

The Grand Visier has started for Rastchuck to meet the Sultan. Immense preparations are being made for his Majesty's reception.

The Common Council of New Orleans have appropriated \$50,000 a year towards the maintenance of coloured schools.

A telegram from Pesth states that since January last the Prussian Government has purchased 27,000 horses in Hungary alone.

The total sum handed to the Pope as Peter Pence by the French bishops is estimated at from fifteen to sixteen millions.

Formal steps are said to have been taken by the Austrian Government for commencing negotiations with Rome respecting a revision of the Concordat.

The unfortunate widow of the ex-Emperor Maximilian has been induced to return to Belgium, and has taken up her residence in the neighbourhood of Brussels.

Advises from Hayti announce that President Salnave had proclaimed a general amnesty for all Haytiens except Guffard. Soulouque had been invited to return to the island.

M. Rouher has gone to Carlsbad, and there is a rumour that he has accepted an invitation from M. de Bismark to spend a few days at his country-house in Pomerania. M. Rouher met M. de Bismark at Carlsbad two years ago.

A frightful accident took place a short time ago on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, near Bhowawul. A train was precipitated into the Suttee River. Thirteen people are known to have been killed and twenty injured, and a large number of others were at last accounts unaccounted for.

A LETHARGY.—A man is now lying in the St. Jean Hospital, Turin, in a complete state of lethargy. He is quite insensible to pricks from needles, and the soles of his feet are also without feeling. Some shocks of electricity have alone produced an effect on him. He is twenty-four years of age, and for the last forty-seven days has lived on milk passed through his nose into the oesophagus.

DUEL BETWEEN GARIBALDI'S SON AND A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.—An article published in the *Nazione* of Florence, having been considered by Ricciotti Garibaldi as offensive to the honour of his father, has given rise to a duel with swords between M. Raimondo Brenna, director of that paper, and the son of the Italian leader. M. Brenna was wounded in the forehead, and his adversary received a sword point in the left arm.

THE SEA SERPENT.—A correspondent of the *Rochester Union* writes that the passengers of the little steamer Flora City, on Lake Ontario, were horrified the other day at the appearance of a huge serpent which raised its monstrous head in the front of the vessel's bow, and projected its jaws toward the promenade deck. The serpent was about fifty feet long, and followed the steamer as a shark follows a slave-ship.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.—The *Genoa Gazette* says:—"A few days back a person bathing between Cornigliano and Sestri, in the Gulf of Genoa, was

seized by a large polypus, and the creature so interlaced its numerous tentacles round him, that he was unable, in spite of all his efforts, to free himself, and was dragged under water and drowned. None of the other bathers ventured to go to his assistance."

EATEN OF ANTS.—An Australian paper, the *Maryborough Advertiser*, states that the neighbourhood of Havelock has been visited, after a heavy rain, by clouds of flying ants, which have been devoured in great numbers by the fowls, but the insects, not being killed by the swallowing, have eaten their way through the birds' crops, and caused their death. This was not credited at first, but *post-mortem* examinations have shown the insects alive in the ruptured crops, or crawling out of the dead birds' throats. The loss has been considerable.

PREFERENCE OF MIND.—*La Liberté* gives the following incident in the career of the betrayer of Maximilian of Mexico. Lopez one day fell into an ambush of the enemy. He at once commanded a retreat, during which his horse was shot under him. One of his men then took his colonel up behind him, but the man's horse, proving unable to carry the double weight, slackened his speed. Lopez, perceiving that they must both be captured, drew a pistol from his belt, shot his preserver through the head, rolled him out of the saddle, and escaped alone; so, at least, says *La Liberté*.

PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIA.—In 1865 the imports into the Australian colonies reached 35,000,000*l.* and the exports 30,000,000*l.* Within the last sixteen years New South Wales and Victoria have yielded 150,000,000*l.* worth of gold, and New South Wales has produced 5,000,000 tons of coal. South Australia has also, within the last ten years, exported 5,000,000*l.* worth of copper. The tonnage of vessels which arrived at Australasian ports in 1865 was 2,000,000, and a similar amount of tonnage left those ports during the same period. Forty years ago the number of horses, cattle, and sheep in Australia was under 400,000; the number is now nearly 35,000,000.

THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS among the British North American delegates who recently framed the measure of confederation which Parliament has passed into law, has excited great irritation among the delegates. Although Mr. Cartier, of Lower Canada, was of equal rank with Mr. John A. Macdonald, he was made simply a Companion of the Bath, while his colleague was invested with the honour of a K.C.B. Then, again, only a select number of the delegates were presented with a ribbon at all. The result is, that Mr. Galt scornfully flings his decoration back into the face of the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. Cartier is said to have done the same thing.

THE LATE FAMINE IN ORISSA.—The commissioners appointed by the Indian Government to inquire into the Orissa famine have issued their report, and it has been published at Calcutta. It exonerates from serious blame Sir Cecil Beadon and the officers of the famine-stricken district, while it notices errors committed by individual officers. It attributes the calamity partly to unavoidable circumstances and partly to the peculiar administrative system in the lower provinces of Bengal, together with the errors above noticed. The commissioners consider that under no circumstances could the famine have been met with adequate measures of relief, and that much suffering and mortality were inevitable. The distress in Orissa is again increasing.

THE FRIENDS' MISSION TO MADAGASCAR.—The Quaker missionaries who left Southampton for Madagascar a short time since, arrived at Antananarivo, the capital of the country, on the 3rd June last. They visited Mauritius on their way, which island they state contains a population of 840,000, 250,000 of whom are East Indians, and are either Hindoos or Mahomedans. Ignorance, superstition, and immorality abound, say the missionaries, among these people. The missionaries left Port Louis, in Mauritius, for Tamatave, in Madagascar, a distance of 450 miles, in a French bullock-ship. They were invited by the native governor of Tamatave to meet him, and they describe him as a man of ability and of dignified and pleasing manners.

THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.—Duelling has always been more or less prevalent among German students, but of late years it has become at certain Universities almost a mania. At Bonn, especially, the number of duels which during the last few months have been attended with fatal results has been so great that the University authorities, who have hitherto winked at the practice, are, it is said, about to take steps for putting down duelling altogether. The students, too, are beginning to perceive the folly of this mode of settling their disputes, and both at Bonn and Berlin—another University noted for the pugnacity of its members—an agitation has been got up with the object of abolishing the academical courts of honour in which most of these duels originate.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE RECENT VISIT OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE TO THE QUEEN.—A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says:—"It does not appear that Queen Victoria is coming to Paris. It is said that one of the motives of the journey of the Empress to Osborne was to induce the British Sovereign to make an excursion to the Continent. It is also said that the mission of her Majesty Eugénie was to communicate to Queen Victoria some letters of the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Emperor Maximilian, calculated to throw a new light upon the matter so sadly terminated at Queretaro, and to dispel any prejudices that may have been entertained in England respecting the part played by the Imperial Government throughout this incident." The *Evening Monitor*, in announcing the return of the Empress, states that she had received "the kindest and most affectionate welcome."

ACCIDENT TO BATTY, THE LION-TAMER.—Batty had a narrow escape a short time back, at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin, where he appears with his animals in the representation of the *Biche au Bois*. One of the lionesses had produced four young ones during the day; and the lions in the same cage devoured three of them; the mother hid the fourth behind her. The animal was dull and melancholy all day, but it went through its performances as usual in the evening. As Batty was leaving the cage he perceived the young lion, and fearing it might meet the fate of the others, he stooped to take it away. At that moment the lioness sprang on him, bit him severely in the right thigh, and with a blow of her paw tore a piece of flesh from his back; but with these injuries he succeeded in escaping from the cage. The incident caused immense emotion among the audience; many women fainted, and a great number of those present left the theatre, the curtain having dropped. Batty subsequently presented himself at the footlights, and was much applauded. His injuries, although serious, are not likely to prove dangerous.—*Galignani*.

GARIBALDI AND ROME.—The Florence correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, writing on the 30th July, says:—"Nothing new is said about Garibaldi's plans. Things remain as they were. The military cordon of the Government is every day being reinforced. Garibaldi's friends among the deputies, his old lieutenants, seem to have left with important instructions. Menotti, the son, and Canzio, the son-in-law of Garibaldi, go and come. They are at Milan. In every conversation the belief is expressed that something is about to happen. One of the superior Garibaldian officers said to somebody, 'There is no understanding with Rattazzi; there will perhaps be another Aspromonte, but we can't recede—the old man is decided.' The 'old man' is still at Vinci, in a patriot's pretty villa!" It is reported that the Garibaldians will effect a landing on some point of the coast, while their confederates here create a diversion by an insurrectionary movement in Rome, or in some part of the provinces. General Durando declared to Cardinal Antonelli that such an event would immediately bring over the frontier the Italian troops, who would re-establish order with or without the consent of the Pope. The possibility of this intervention has led the Cardinal to contemplate the evacuation of the provinces on a Garibaldian advance, in order to secure by a concentration of his forces the occupation of Rome.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND HIS BROTHER.—Frederick Douglass, nearly forty years ago, had a brother, who, like himself, was a slave, but who, unlike himself, never succeeded in breaking his own fetters. Abraham Lincoln's proclamation, however, did not come too late to give liberty to him and his family. Rev. T. W. Conway, a short time since, met him in New Orleans, and gave him a letter to Mr. J. J. Spelman, of that city, who helped him on his way to Rochester. Mr. Douglass thereupon wrote this letter to Mr. Spelman:—

Rochester, July 11, 1867.  
My Dear Sir,—On my arrival here from Virginia two days ago, I found my lost brother Perry and his family safely arrived at my house, and send this merely to express my thanks to you for your kind offices toward him and them. The meeting of my brother after nearly forty years' separation is an event altogether too affecting for words to describe. How unutterably accursed is slavery, and how unspeakably joyful are the results of its overthrow! The search now being made, and the happy reunions now taking place all over the South, after years of separation and sorrow, furnish a subject of the deepest pathos.

Truly yours,  
FRED. DOUGLASS.

SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA.—The increase of live stock in Australia has so outgrown the requirement of the population that an influential meeting of squatters of the Riverine districts was held at Deniliquin, in May, at which it was resolved to establish at Hay, on the Murrumbidgee, a joint-stock establishment capable of boiling down 10,000 sheep a week. Mr. Gideon Lang was appointed chairman of the company. The statistics show that in 1842 there were in Australia 6,194,004 sheep and 1,006,233 cattle, which on the 31st December, 1865, had increased to 33,381,733 sheep and 2,597,270 cattle in Australia, and 5,075,000 sheep and 265,000 cattle in New Zealand, 3,768,175 sheep and 620,438 cattle having been boiled down during that period. This great increase, coupled with the fact that the country in the far interior is now considered to be stocked to the limits of what could be profitably occupied, appears to have left no alternative but to provide for the annual augmentation by converting it into a form of merchandise capable of being conveniently shipped to Europe. If salted meat or Liebig's extract of it is found to sell profitably in the European markets, large additions will, it is said, be made in these forms to the annual exports from Australia. There will be some difficulty, however, in providing casks, the timber of the colonies being in very few instances suitable. Agriculturists both in South Australia and Victoria are vigorously extending the area of their wheat lands, and with an average season will produce a considerable increase in the quantity available for shipment, after supplying all requirements for the consumption of the colonists.

ROYALTY AT PARIS.—The following is a list of the sovereigns, princes, and princesses who have visited the Court of the Tuilleries since the commencement of the year:—The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Emperor of Russia, the King and Queen of Prussia, King Louis I. of Bavaria, King Louis II. of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, the King and Queen of Portugal, the Sultan, the King of Greece, the King of Sweden, the Count and Countess of Flanders, the Grand Hereditary Duke

of Russia, the Princess Engenie of Leuchtenburg, the Duke of Leuchtenburg, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Royal of Saxony, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Saxony, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, Prince Humbert, the Duke and Duchess d'Aosta, the three Princes of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Duke de Coimbra, the Hereditary Prince of Turkey, his brother, and the son of the Sultan, the Prince of Hohenzollern and his son Prince Leopold, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Prince and Princess Adalberg of Bavaria, the Prince of Orange, Duke William of Wurtemberg, Count de Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Prince of Reuss, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan; in all fifty-eight, of whom forty-five are sovereigns and princes, three queens, and ten princesses; this number comprising ten kings, six reigning princes, nine heirs presumptive, and one viceroy.

#### THE LATE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

The Provisional Government of Crete has addressed a note to the consuls of the various Powers, denying that Sphakia has been taken, or that the revolution is at an end; and the bulletin of the Central Cretan Committee says that ever since October, 1866, the Constantinople telegrams have every week announced Turkish victories and the termination of the conflict, though the Porte has continued every week to send fresh troops to Crete and fresh vessels to reinforce its squadron.

It is stated that the Porte intends to decree the autonomy of the island of Candia, and to place it under the government of Mustapha Fazil Pasha.

It is stated that the negotiations of Baron von Beust with Fud Pasha, with reference to the Candian question, have remained without result. The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has, however, consented to lay the proposals for an international inquiry before the Divan, and to recommend their adoption. The Divan will meet in a few days at Rustchuck, whither the Ministers of the Porte have been summoned by the Sultan.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from Athens on the Cretan insurrection, the writer of which says that the Turks declare they are supplying food to upwards of 10,000 poor Christians in Crete. This, he remarks, is a fact that can be easily verified or disproved by an impartial European commissioner. In Greece there must be 14,000 Cretan refugees at least. The sub-committee, which acts as agent for the relief committees of London and Manchester, lodges and distributes rations to 4,200. The ladies' committee at Athens maintains 3,000 from the funds sent from Russia, supplemented by 600 drachmas a week from the English committee. The Greek Government affords permanent relief to about 2,000, and the rest are maintained by local charity or maintain themselves. The consequences of 24,000 persons, chiefly women and children, living for many months on casual charity afforded by Greeks, Turks, Englishmen, Russians, and Americans, cannot be viewed without sorrow by those who think more of national strength than political ambition. The Cretan Central Committee at Athens, with its ill-considered projects, has sown the seeds of evil among the expatriated Cretans which a whole generation will be unable to eradicate. What remedies can now be applied by those who instigated the emigration to lessen the demoralising consequences of their political manoeuvres, is a subject that ought to receive the serious attention of every Greek philanthropist and statesman. At least 12,000 women and children are now supported in Greece in absolute idleness, and every month that passes makes them less inclined to work. The same correspondent says that Omar Pasha, before leaving Constantinople, is reported to have said to one of the Sultan's Ministers, "Stave off the diplomatists, and I will pacify the Cretans."

The French admiral at the Piræus has received orders from his Government to proceed to Candia and take on board and bring back to Greece the Christian women, children, and old men desirous of leaving the island, but not men with arms in their hands. The admiral left with two vessels besides his own. It is said that the following telegram has been addressed to the Government by foreign consuls in Candia:—"The Turks are massacring women and children. The Turkish authorities are neither able to subdue the insurrection nor to put a stop to these massacres. Humanity demands the immediate suspension of hostilities, or the transference of the Christians to Greece."

#### PARLIAMENT AND THE REFORM QUESTION.

The amendments of the peers will be, it is expected, considered in the House of Commons to-morrow and Friday. Members on both sides of the House have been summoned back to town by the whips, for the purpose of taking part in the discussions and divisions which must attend the consideration of the amendments in the Lower House. The three points for consideration will be the copy-hold franchise, Lord Cairns' amendment for the representation of minorities, and the voting-paper scheme. Should the Commons reject either or all of these amendments, the bill will be sent back to

the House of Lords with the Commons' reasons for not accepting the amendments. The House will then appoint managers, as they are called, consisting of five or six peers and a like number of M.P.'s, and on a day appointed for the purpose they will meet in the Painted Chamber—which by the way stands very much in need of repainting. The Lords will take the head of the room, seated and covered. The Commons will take places "below the salt," uncovered, but seated. They owe the courtesy of being allowed chairs (writes a correspondent of the *North British Mail*) to a countryman of yours, Mr. Hume, who, on a similar occasion, seeing no seats provided, and, being informed that it was a privilege of the peers to confer with the M.P.'s, the latter standing the while, stated he would confer on them the extra privilege of conferring with at least one M.P. seated, and he therefore sat down on the floor. Chairs were immediately ordered, and the precedent thus set has since been graciously acted upon.

Apropos of Lord Derby's reappearance in the House of Lords on Thursday, the London correspondent of the *Scotsman* says:—

We may imagine how Lord Derby fumed and fretted in St. James's-square when he read the debates of Monday and Tuesday. He told his physicians he must go down to the House on Thursday. They protested and remonstrated; but at length, as it seemed to be decreed by fate that the Lord Privy Seal was in some way or other to be the death of him, it doubtless seemed a less evil to the physicians that the Prime Minister should go down to St. Stephen's than that he should lie on the sofa, inventing expletives, and using strong language expressive of his intellectual admiration and his personal sense of the obligations under which he and the Ministry lay to his Lord Privy Seal. So on Thursday, while the Duke of Cleveland was defending the course taken by the North British Railway Committee in sanctioning the issue of preference stock, in stalked Lord Derby, as pale as a ghost, and with one arm in a sling. Since the days of Lord Otham, and not perhaps without the same risk, probably no great political leader has entered the House so white, so shattered, and with such physical traces of pain and suffering in his features. Yet, the indomitable spirit and pluck of his race shines in his face, and he has a smile for all the friends whom he passes on his way to his seat between the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Malmesbury. It may be from accident, or it may be from vexation, but it is observed that the Premier gives his left hand to the Duke, and does not shake hands with Lord Malmesbury. The Earl of Devon and other friends cannot resist the temptation to press his hand, and tell him how glad they are to see him back. A little later, Lord Granville, who admires and likes him rather more than any of his colleagues, gives public expression to the gratification of the House. With faltering and broken voice the Prime Minister replies, yet pleasantly and with a ghastly smile, "I trust that the occasion of my involuntary absence for some ten days will be taken as some expiation of the many misdeeds with which I have been charged in connection with the question of Reform." Their lordships laughed; yet, looking at that pallid face and wasted figure, they cannot but agree that ten days of gout and two nights of Malmesbury ought to cancel a good deal of political sin. But being here again on the Treasury Bench we shall see how he "sits upon" Malmesbury and his "middle-aged colleagues." The discussion is long and important. Lord Grey proposes that not more than one member shall be returned by towns with a population not exceeding 12,000. The Duke of Argyll, Earl Russell, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Cardigan, Earl Stanhope, and the Earl of Kimberley address the House. Yet the Premier will not allow Malmesbury to rise. He imposes absolute silence on the Treasury Bench, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor, and makes not only a long speech early in the debate in reply to Lord Grey, but another long speech at the end of the debate in reply to the other speakers. This is the Premier's testimony to the wisdom and ability displayed by his viceroy and other colleagues during his enforced absence. On Friday night the Premier was again his place, still pale, and his arm still in a sling, and swathed with flannel. He did not allow any of his colleagues to speak during the discussion on voting papers. Lord Malmesbury was allowed to rise once briefly to object to some not very important amendment, and the same privilege was accorded to the Duke of Marlborough. As for the Duke of Buckingham, he stood all night behind the woolsack, more like a stranger than a member of the Government, and seemed quite glad when the arrival of the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave him some one to talk to.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty will, it is expected, leave Osborne on Monday, the 19th inst., for Scotland.

The *Lancet* repeats its assertion that the Queen's health precludes her from taking part in public ceremonies. The appearance of the Queen in public on a recent occasion was followed by a most distressing attack of sickness and exhaustion, which lasted for several hours. It is right to be known that her Majesty, with the greatest desire to fulfil all those duties which appertain to her dignity or her hospitality, is occasionally prevented from performing them by bodily suffering of a character most difficult to be borne.

The Prince of Wales received, on Saturday, the Austrian Ambassador at Marlborough House, who presented to his Royal Highness the insignia of the Order of St. Stephen, together with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with the Princesses Victoria, Elizabeth, and Irene, took leave of the Queen on Wednesday night, on their return to the Continent.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove out on Saturday afternoon.

The *Irish Times* says the Prince of Wales will arrive at Dublin on the 24th inst., and that during

his stay in Ireland there will be reviews at Curragh and Dublin.

It is now stated that Parliament cannot possibly be prorogued before the 20th inst.

The Speaker gave his seasonal dinner to the principal officers and clerks of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening.

The Bishop of London is again stated to be seriously ill.

It is understood that the report of the Marriage Law Commission will not be ready much before the meeting of Parliament in next year.

Mr. E. W. Watkin, M.P., is to receive the honour of knighthood as an acknowledgment of his services in connection with the Canadian Intercolonial Railway, which has been finally sanctioned this session. A similar honour is to be conferred on Mr. W. H. Bodkin, assistant-judge of the Middlesex Sessions.

The Trades Union Commission have refused to reconsider their decision, excluding Mr. Connolly from the sittings of the commission.

The *Star* understands that in the course of a few weeks a marriage will take place between lady Georgina, eldest daughter of Earl Russell, and Mr. Archibald Peel, son of General Peel, M.P.

Mr. Dickens is about to start for the United States, where it is believed he will give readings from his works.

Mr. Bright, M.P., having been invited to the banquet about to be given in Kilkenny to Sir John Gray and Mr. Bryan, regrets it is not in his power to accept the invitation, and adds:—"The Irish question comes more and more to the front, and I hope very soon we may have an answer to the question put by the Parliament of Kilkenny, and to which I referred in Dublin in October last, 'How comes it that the King is never the richer for Ireland?'"

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE PROPOSED EAST LONDON MUSEUM.—The iron buildings at the South Kensington Museum, so well known as "The Boilers," are now emptied of their contents, and will shortly be removed to the East of London, on a site provided for a local museum of science and art.—*Athenæum*.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Thomas Carlyle is spoken of as an independent candidate for one of the seats to be given to Chelsea under the new Reform Bill. It is rumoured that Mr. George Dawson, M.A., will be the Liberal candidate for the third seat granted to Birmingham. Mr. Henry Richard, of the Peace Society, was adopted, at a meeting on Thursday night, by the Nonconformists of this borough as their candidate. Mr. Richard is the fourth Liberal candidate announced for the vacant seat.

THE CROSSLEY ALMSHOUSES, HALIFAX.—It is stated that Mr. Joseph Crossley has it in contemplation to increase the number of almshouses erected by him a few years ago in Halifax. The present very handsome pile consists of twenty-one houses in the Gothic style of architecture, which are erected between King Cross-street and Macaulay-road, a little above the People's Park. It is intended, we believe, to add twenty-seven houses to the present pile, making in all forty-eight. The new buildings will assume the character of wings to the present row, thus forming three sides of a square, the extremes being brought down to Macaulay-road, leaving in the middle a spacious area for gardens, walks, &c. The style of the new buildings will be in accordance with those already erected.

TRADES UNION MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.—On Wednesday there was held at Sheffield a meeting which had been convened by the "Defence Committee" that represented the trade unions at the recent inquiry. There was a very small attendance. The meeting passed resolutions condemnatory of the outrages brought to light, but expressing their adherence to the unions, and giving a pledge "to purge such societies from anything that will have tendency to injure them." On the preceding evening there was a meeting of men engaged in the saw-grinding trade. Broadhead was present, and spoke for nearly an hour. The burden of his speech was that he had sacrificed himself to the trade. He terminated his speech by an appeal to his hearers that they should either keep him or allow him to re-enter the trade. The latter part of his request was acceded to.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.—Mr. Bright has addressed the following letter to a friend at Birmingham:—"Manchester, July 31. My dear Sir,—You see the vote in the Lords. It partially disfranchises Birmingham. In stead of your having three voices, or two, in a great division on a great principle, you are now to have only one. Your future Tory member will pair with me or with Mr. Dixon, and there will be left only one vote for your great community. Birmingham is now to be reduced to the position and weight of Arundel or Calne in a great Parliamentary division, and this is the year of reform and extension of popular power! You will see that certain of the Whig peers have joined this childish or nefarious scheme. It is not the less dangerous on that account. I hope you will take some steps to counteract this proposition. The great towns should send deputations up to London to urge the Government to maintain the integrity of the bill. I do not think Mr. Disraeli wishes to injure the bill. He spoke earnestly against this scheme in the House, and I hope he will adhere to his own view on so grave a matter. You should not for a moment dream of consenting to the audacious proposal to destroy the political weight and force of your borough. I am, sincerely yours, JOHN BRIGHT." The committees of the Liberal Associations and the Reform League are

threatening "combined action" against the vote in the House of Lords on this part of the Reform Bill.

**THE CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL AT BROMPTON.**—All the beds of this excellent institution (210) are fully occupied, and the number of out-patients is now 8,625—more than double the number in 1858. The committee have consequently been obliged to double the number of assistant physicians. Dr. Hamilton Roe having been appointed consulting physician, on resigning the post of physician, which he had so ably filled for more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Burdon Sanderson had been elected to the vacancy thus created, and Dr. C. Theodore Williams had been elected to the vacant assistant physicianship.

**ASSAULT ON A WESLEYAN MISSIONARY IN IRELAND.**—A Wesleyan missionary, the Rev. W. G. Campbell, stationed at Athlone, has been stoned at the village of Granard. He states that when he appeared in the street with the head-constable, a woman recognised him as having preached there two years ago in the open air. A mob assembled, and began to throw stones. He took refuge in the barrack, where he was obliged to remain two hours, the mob meantime filling the street, watching for him and shouting "Garibaldi," "Antichrist," &c. At length he had to leave, and he was pursued with terrific execrations and a volley of stones. He fled bare-headed, and was struck in the arm, in the leg, and in the head, which was deeply wounded. He met a man outside the town leading a horse. From him he expected some compassion, but he turned like a fury upon him, and threw "large missiles" at him. He did not know where he was going, but the Lord led him to the house of Mr. Kelly, of Kilcourcey, where his wounds were attended to, and he was well taken care of.

**THE VOTING-PAPER SYSTEM.**—A contemporary publishes some instructive figures as to the use of voting-papers at elections. The expense of the recent election of guardians in the parish of Islington was 189*l*. 16*s*. The number of voting-papers sent out to qualified voters was 5,506, though the number of assessments was 10,578. The constables brought back 575 papers as undelivered. The number of valid votes registered and polled was 1,547. Of papers returned unsigned there were 1,793. There were 1,390 papers unrecovered. "Such are the results of an election by voting-papers. The disparity between the number of assessments and the number of voting-papers is great. Ratepayers who had not paid rates made six months before the contest were disqualified, and we are told that 'in the overwhelming majority of cases non-voters were disqualified on this ground alone,' so that nearly half the ratepayers had not paid rates that had been due six months. This is an important fact in connection with the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Bill. The other figures furnish an argument against voting-papers. Although the rate-books 'are kept with great neatness and accuracy,' out of 5,506 rate-papers, 575 were brought back by the constables, and out of the remainder that were delivered, 1,390 were irrecoverable. What scope voting-papers would give during an election of a member of Parliament to an unscrupulous candidate or agent! As it is, hundreds of persons have been employed to peruse deceased voters, and have boldly presented themselves at the polling-booths, where their votes have been recorded. After that, falsifying voting-papers will seem anything but a dangerous process."

**THE NEW CONSTITUENCIES AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.**—Considerable misunderstanding appears to prevail as to the time when the new Reform Bill will come into practical operation, or when the general election, with the new constituencies, may be looked for. It is provided by clause 28 of the bill, that the registration under it shall take place in and after the year 1868; the regulations of the existing Registration Act are to extend to the registration under the new Act; those regulations appoint the month of July for the commencement of the process of registration. Consequently the first registration under the new Reform Act cannot take place until Midsummer next. But the time for the completion of registration and the commencement of the register of voters, now dating from December 1, is by clause 36 extended to January 1. Therefore, no election under the new Reform Act can possibly take place until after January 1, 1869. Any partial elections that may be necessitated in the interval will be held under the existing or the now forming registers. A general election before the registers under the new Reform Act come into operation on January 1, 1869, is possible, but not probable. There must be another session of the present Parliament, if only to pass the Boundary Act, the Irish and Scotch Reform Act, and the Corrupt Practices Act, without which the English Reform Act is practically a nullity. Nothing but a demise of the Crown could precipitate a premature general election, for the Government, of course, would not now accept dismissal from a Parliament that stands self-condemned. They will have a constitutional right of appeal to the new constituencies they have created, and as this cannot be until January, 1869, no change of Ministry is possible (save by the unwonted and extremely improbable action of the Crown) before April or May, 1869.—*Law Times*.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.**—The annual presentation of prizes to the successful scholars now studying at this institution took place on Thursday afternoon in the Botanical Theatre of the college; Mr. E. Charles, LL.B., a member of the council, occupying the chair, supported by the head master, Professor Key; Mr. E. R. Horton, M.A., the vice-master; Mr. J. Robson, the secretary; and the other masters of the school. The prizes awarded, consisting of handsomely-bound books, were so numerous that the mere distribution occupied nearly two

hours, the recipients, who formed a perfect army, ranging from little fellows in knickerbockers up to frock-coated youths, and the studies in which they had excelled embracing almost every branch of human education, from the classics downwards to gymnastics. The final prize was a cricket-bat, and on handing it over to the boy who had won it, the head master said last year the prize took the shape of a chessboard, but he thought that game was not suited for boys whose heads were too often overtaxed with study. Out of school boys should engage in pursuits to raise their spirits, though he objected to boating and boat-racing as a predisposing cause of heart disease. On the other hand, cricket was conducive to health. The chairman, at the conclusion of the ceremony, delivered an address, observing that he supposed he had been selected president for the day because some fifteen years ago he was a pupil in the school. Since then several changes had taken place—not the least important in his estimation being the establishment of a debating society within the walls of the college, for what with political and educational changes, the platform was becoming more and more a means of instruction, and it therefore especially behoved this generation of students to qualify themselves for speaking in public. Alluding to the school itself, he said it still maintained its high character, and at the matriculation of the London University both this year and last, two former pupils had obtained the first honours. He hoped the ambition of the school would now be to keep within itself the three scholarships open to it, and that the friends and relatives of the boys would assist in raising the contemplated fund for enlarging the college. A sum of 3,000*l*. had already been promised.

**THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.**—Harvest operations have been partially commenced on the southern and home counties, and have no doubt been somewhat impeded by the heavy rains of yesterday. The barley harvest has commenced in the neighbourhood of Poole, in Dorsetshire, and the wheat harvest has commenced in the neighbourhood of Exeter, in Devonshire. The potato crop in the neighbourhood of Taunton has been seriously injured by the blight. Harvest operations will be in full swing in the eastern district in about a week. In the neighbourhood of Halesworth wheat promises to be a fair although not a bulky crop. In Norfolk wheats are strong, and bulky, but the quality of the sample and the weight of the grain will depend on the weather of the next month. Barleys have somewhat improved, but are not expected to prove a liberal crop. Oats, beans, and peas will be a full average. In published detailed reports of the state of the crops in Yorkshire, the *Leeds Mercury* says though there is a considerable difference of opinion expressed in the reports from different districts, the general opinion seems to be that the harvest will be fully up to the average of previous years, and even, provided the weather for the next few days is favourable, somewhat above it. Root crops are spoken of as being unusually good, and the hay harvest was this year one of the best ever known. The crops throughout Ireland have improved very rapidly during the last fortnight. There is no failure in properly cultivated districts except in turnips. The potato shows no sign of disease, and it is hoped this season the crop may altogether escape blight. For many years the harvest prospects have not been so good in all parts at the close of the month of July.

**THE EXPLORATION OF JERUSALEM.**—In an interesting letter to the *Times*, the secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund describes the result of the investigations made by Lieutenant Warren outside the sacred enclosure of the Haram-ash-Sherif in Jerusalem:—

He has found that the south wall of the Haram, which rears its venerable face to a height of eighty feet above the soil, descends also to a depth of no less than fifty-three feet below it—the solid rock of Mount Moriah, on which it is founded, being covered with that immense thickness of *débris*. Thus this wall must originally have stood at a height of 130 feet above its foundations, fully justifying the expression of Josephus, who says concerning it that "if any one looked down from the top of the battlements into the valley he would be giddy, while his sight could not reach to such an immense depth." (*Ant. xv., ii., sec. 5*.)

The foundations and the unbroken masonry of the buried portion may be expected to disclose many a secret affecting these venerable walls, secrets which Lieutenant Warren is now diligently occupied in revealing. But this is not all. He found two other things. He found, first, that the eastern wall is prolonged beyond the southern face, and continues in the general direction of Siloam, with all the solidity and antiquity which characterises its known portions. How far it continues, or what are its exact direction and extent, I expect to hear shortly from Lieutenant Warren. He found, secondly, that below the *débris* a second south wall exists, twenty feet distant from the known one, and of almighty workmanship. How far this wall goes, what its purpose may have been, its relation to the "triple gateway" and the staircase which M. de Saulcy believed that he had discovered to descend from the triple gateway, how this discovery may affect the piers of the arches below the south-east corner of the enclosure, are questions which I await further information to be able to answer.

Encouraged by these discoveries, the committee applied to Fuad Pasha when in London for power to investigate and excavate inside this most interesting and venerable place. The reply of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs was highly favourable. He said that difficulties arose not from the Turks, but from the fanatical Christian population, and added, "On my return to Constantinople I will write by telegraph to the Governor of Jerusalem; I will show what I write to Mr. Lionel Moore, who is free to communicate it to you. I will desire that every possible facility may be given to the explorers, be-

lieving that they are, as you say, discreet and desirous to avoid disturbance. I shall be glad at any future time to hear from you as to your wishes, and shall do all I can to promote them." Mr. Grove appeals for means to carry out this great enterprise:—"Many hundred pounds are wanted before this, the kernel of the discovery of Palestine, can be reached; and surely they will not be wanting! The Palestine Exploration Fund is the first organised attempt to do what four-fifths of the educated Englishmen of the last fifty years have longed, have tried, to do for themselves." They have already materials for almost an entire, complete, and accurate map of the country and photographs of more than 300 spots and objects, large numbers of which have never before been taken.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—At a session of Council on Saturday last, Dr. Wilson Fox was appointed Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Mr. Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S., Professor of Civil Engineering. The Jews Commemoration Scholarship of 15*l*. per annum, tenable for two years, was awarded to Mr. W. H. Robson, and the Liston Gold Medal to Mr. G. V. Poore, of Andover. The thanks of the council were voted to Mr. Ebenezer Charles for his kindness in presiding at the recent distribution of prizes to the pupils of the college school. Several liberal donations to the fund now being raised for the erection of the south wing of the college were announced—among them was one of 8,000*l*. from an unknown friend, who has forwarded his munificent contribution through Professor Key, the headmaster of the school, the better accommodation of which is the primary object of the proposed extension of the college buildings. The result of the examinations for the summer term in the Faculty of Medicine were announced on Monday, July 29, by Professor Williamson, vice-dean of the Faculty, as follows:—Pathological Anatomy (Professor Fox, dean): Filliter Exhibition of 30*l*., J. Stanton Cluff; Silver Medal, Thomas F. Hopgood. Practical Chemistry (Professor Williamson, vice-dean): Gold medal, M. A. Tarkhadakar;—2nd, W. G. Watson; 3rd, Chas. Henry Carter; 4th (equal), E. M. Swanwick and J. Chapman; 5th, Jas. B. Ball; 6th, Thomas Colcott Fox; 7th (equal), William Winn Westcott and J. Lawrence Bullock; and 8th, Alfred Henry Carter. *Materia Medica* (Professor Sidney Ringer): Gold medal, R. T. Smith; 1st silver medal, Edwin Rayner, B.A.; 2nd silver (equal), W. J. Scott and Derry Jones; Certificates—5th (equal), Howell Rees, J. G. U. West, and J. Howard Mummy; 8th, John Milton Phillips; 9th (equal), Andrew Clark and Edgar J. Pugh; 11th (equal), Sidney Parsons, W. H. Davies, and Josiah Williams. Midwifery, Senior Class (Professor Graily Hewitt): Gold medal, E. W. Minter; Silver medal, Stanley Peacock; Certificates—3rd, George Askew Hull; 4th, Thomas F. Hopgood; 5th, J. L. W. Forder; Junior Class—Silver medal, Arthur Raynor; Certificates—2nd, Howell Rees; 3rd, Henry John Broom; 4th, T. R. Smith; 5th, J. A. Kite; 6th, T. A. Earle. Botany (Professor Oliver): Silver medal, W. G. Watson; Certificates—2nd (equal), Charles Henry Carter and Thos. Colcott Fox; 3rd, Walter Riggden. Practical Physiology and Histology (Dr. Michael Foster): Silver medal, H. N. Martin; Certificates—2nd, Alfred Shewen; 3rd, W. R. Cheyne; 4th, A. Clark.

**ANECDOTE OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.**—Of late the Princess has been very cheerful, and her extraordinary lightheartedness has carried her through her painful illness far more easily than most patients would have borne themselves under similar circumstances. On one occasion she played an amusing practical joke upon her medical attendants. Hearing that they were in the ante-chamber, she sent word to them that she had determined to dismiss them and put herself in fresh hands. They were naturally somewhat glum at receiving this news, and, while meditating upon it, they were requested to enter the chamber where their patient lay in bed. She then introduced her new doctor to them with considerable glee, which was shared by the gloomy Galens when they discovered that their rival was a bolster artistically made up.—*Western Morning News*.

**EXPERTNESS OF FRENCH THIEVES.**—If we are to believe a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the art of picking pockets has been carried by the thieves of Paris to a perfection which must excite the envy of the rascality of London. We are told that the thief, of course well dressed, enters an omnibus armed with a very small morsel of lead attached to a very fine thread of black silk. The extremity of this thread he holds between his forefinger and thumb, and as soon as his nearest neighbour takes out his or her portemonnaie for the purpose of paying the fare—which is paid in Paris on entering an omnibus—the thief, his eyes of course apparently fixed in contemplation on some far-off object, dexterously launches the bit of lead into the portemonnaie just as its owner is closing it. The purse is then returned to the pocket of the unconscious owner, who never sees the thread by which it is now in the power of the thief. As soon as an opportunity offers, or is provided by the thief himself, who tumbles, apparently clumsily, against his neighbour at the first stoppage of the omnibus, the purse is gently withdrawn from its owner's pocket, and transferred to that of the rogue, who as soon as possible leaves the conveyance, with a polite salutation to his victim and the rest of the travellers. The feat certainly does seem to border on the incredible. Nevertheless, it is vouched for on most respectable authority, and after all is not more wonderful than the feats of Indian jugglers of common skill.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Literature.

MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCE  
CONSORT.\*

The story of Prince Albert's life, as recorded in these pages, compiled under the direction of the Queen, is a fitting complement to that monument which his own life for twenty years on English soil, had already reared in the hearts of all her Majesty's subjects. Who does not cherish in his memory the records of his public and domestic career, which have been disinterred since his death, and have been lingered over with vain regrets by all classes, as if thereby to make reparation for the coldness and cynical regard with which, during his lifetime his best deeds and wisest words were received? From that sad time to the present a growing conviction has been felt and avowed that—"We ne'er shall look upon his like again." And this conviction, which has not been wrought by passion or mere impulse, but by a sober review of a life which has been lived in our midst, and of the fruits which it has borne—its purity enhanced by contrast with the gaieties of courts and the tricks of politicians—is proved to be a sound one, which these memoirs will but serve to grave more deeply upon the public mind. Hitherto we have known but little of the early promise which ripened in our sight into such sweet performance. It is here for the first time that we trace back to their source in the tender influences of pious grandmothers and the wise teachings of a faithful tutor, the calm wisdom, moderate counsels, and domestic virtues which were all so beautifully, so eminently exemplified in the married life of the Prince Consort.

The charm of this book, apart from that which it possesses as the "Queen's book," lies in the choice and arrangement of original letters and diary entries which tell their own tale. We are not offended as we turn over these pages by ceaseless panegyrics or an enumeration of the excellent traits of the childhood, youth, and manhood of the Prince. Only occasionally, and always aptly, are they commented upon by the Queen when illustrated by some letter appearing in its proper order. It is essentially a true biography, the more so perhaps that it was only upon the strong representation of many persons upon whose judgment her Majesty ordinarily relies that she consented to disclose to the public eye so much that was written and said in the privacy of domestic life. The child grows into the youth, and the youth into the man, before our eyes. There is no deformity, no unnatural growth, caused by the prunings of a stranger's hand. We see in the diary of Albert himself, commenced before he was six years old, and we shall see more plainly as succeeding memoirs are published, the development of that character which so silently but so powerfully and widely influenced the deliberations of the Queen's advisers during the present reign.

Before he had attained the age of five years he and his brother Ernest were removed from the care of mother and nurse and placed with a tutor, Mr. Florschütz. This course was adopted in consequence of unhappiness existing between the young Duke of Coburg and his wife, which led to a separation about six years after their marriage. From this time the care of the young princes devolved upon the gentleman above mentioned, and their two grandmothers, whom they frequently visited and with whom correspondence was kept up during the remainder of their lives. Mr. Florschütz was an invaluable guide and instructor to the boys, and they formed an attachment to him scarcely inferior to that which they felt to their own father. In the words of this memoir, "His (Albert's) gentle and docile temper, too—his 'natural tenderness of heart and readiness to love those from whom he experienced kindness—soon led him to attach himself with all the warmth of a loving nature to his new instructor; and it was a source of just and honest pride to the tutor that the attachment and friendship thus begun endured till the last moment of the Prince's life."

Under his care the two children pursued their studies and recreations together. "They went hand in hand in all things," says their tutor, "whether at work or at play. Engaged in the same pursuits, sharing the same joys and the same sorrows, they were bound to each other by no common feelings of mutual love." But, separated as they were from their home, nothing diminished their love to their father and grandmothers. The extract from Albert's diary at this time, and for the next few years, and his letters to his "dear papa," testify better than

anything else could do the simplicity of his nature, his conscientious attempts to yield obedience to his tutor, and his considerateness for those who were interested in his welfare. Another trait which in after years rendered him conspicuous for "doing good by stealth" is singularly and touchingly shadowed in an incident occurring a year or two later, mentioned by Count Mensdorf. "I saw him one day give a beggar something by stealth, when 'he told me not to speak of it, for when you 'give to the poor,' he said, 'you must see that 'nobody knows of it.'"

The account of the Prince's course of study with Mr. Florschütz, liable, however, to interruptions from frequent changes of residence, travel, and "the system of breakfasting in the 'open air at different places," may be given "from that gentleman's own memorandum."

"During his early years I taught him everything except music and drawing, and up to his going to Brussels he received from me his instruction in religion, in history, geography, philosophy, and Latin. He had masters from his tenth year in German and mathematics. At Brussels I continued to give lectures on two subjects, but when he went to Bonn I ceased to give personal instruction, and merely exercised a general superintendence over his whole course of study. It was not till after he left the university that I parted from the beloved Prince. The Prince's establishment, when I entered on my duties, consisted of a man and a maid servant. . . . The latter still lives at Coburg, a widow and blind; she depends for her subsistence upon the pension bestowed upon her by the Prince."

He seems to have been easily managed by kind treatment, but to have exercised "rather 'too strong a will of his own'" (says his tutor) against those who resisted his wishes, and especially against his brother.

"This disposition came out," he writes, "at times even in later years. Surpassing his brother in thoughtful earnestness, in calm reflection, and self-command, and evincing, at the same time, more prudence in action; it was only natural that his will should prevail, and when compliance with it was not voluntarily yielded, he was sometimes disposed to have recourse to compulsion."

It was on such occasions as these probably that he recorded in his diary—

"I was to recite something, but I did not wish to do so; that was not right—naughty! . . . I had another fight with my brother: that was not right."

His tutor seems to have dealt summarily with these little ebullitions and other irregularities, and thus to have maintained discipline. Another entry is (written at the age of six years):—

"I wrote a letter home. But because I had made so many mistakes in it the Rath (tutor) tore it up, and threw it in the fire. I cried about it."

Before leaving his childhood we should not omit to quote the following from Mr. Florschütz's recollections:—

"Of the many virtues that distinguished the Prince, two deserve especial mention; for they were conspicuous even in his boyhood, winning for him the love and respect of all. Growing with his growth these virtues gained strength with years, till they formed, as it were, part of his very religion. One was his eager desire to do good and to assist others; the other, the grateful feeling which never allowed him to forget an act of kindness, however trifling, to himself. He gave an early instance of the former quality when only six years of age, in the eagerness with which he made a collection for a poor man in Wolfesbach (a small village close to the Rosenau) whose cottage he had seen burnt to the ground. He never rested till a sufficient sum had been collected to rebuild the poor man's cottage."

The princes remained more or less under the care of their tutor as has been already intimated, until they completed their studies at the University at Bonn. Before proceeding there they spent a year or two in travel, passing through Dresden, Prague, and Vienna, also visiting England and residing a short time in Brussels, where they prepared by a course of study, especially in modern languages and history, for their removal to the University. They were received with enthusiasm and a lavish display of hospitality in the cities which comprised their tour, where "visits, parades, rides, *déjeuners*, dinners, 'suppers, balls, and concerts followed each other in rapid succession," and Prince Albert writes to his step-mother from Brussels that after all their fatigues and amusements they were "glad to be able to lead a quiet and 'regular mode of life.'" From the same place he writes to his father reluctantly declining to spend Christmas at Coburg, since "such an expedition would require five or six weeks, and 'our course of study would be quite disturbed 'by such an interruption.'"

At the age of eighteen the Prince and his brother went to Bonn, "where they remained, 'with the exception of the usual vacations, for the next year and a-half. While here, says 'M. Florschütz, of 'our Prince more particularly,' he maintained the early promise 'of his youth by the eagerness with which he 'applied himself to his work, and by the rapid 'progress which he made, especially in the natural sciences, in political economy, and in 'philosophy.'" The principal instructors at the university were Messrs. Bethman-Holweg, "Schlegel, Fichte, Lobell, Kaufmann, Perthes,

"and D'Alten, of most of whom the Prince retained throughout life the most affectionate 'recollections.'" At the close of their university career the two princes had to be separated for the first time in their lives, it having been decided that Ernest should go to Dresden to enter the Saxon service, while Prince Albert was to winter in Italy. This separation was a great grief to both the princes, and we find Prince Albert thus writing to his grandmother:—

"Ernest is far off, and I am left behind; still surrounded by so many things which keep up the constant illusion that he is in the next room. To whom could I turn, to whom could I pour out my heart better than to you, dear grandmama, who always take such interest in everything that happens to us?"

The time was now approaching (after the tour in Italy) when the marriage with the Queen was to be finally settled. "From a very early period the hope expressed by the Dowager Duchess of Coburg had assumed the form of 'a definite idea, that might some day be 'realised,' and we are told that when the Prince first thought of marrying at all, he always thought of his cousin Victoria. "This 'idea was warmly encouraged by the late King 'of the Belgians, from whom the Queen first 'heard of it.'" The account of Prince Albert's visit to England in 1839, when the Queen sent for him alone to her room, and, to use his own words, "declared to me, in a genuine outburst of 'love and affection (*Erguss von Herzlichkeit und 'Liebe*) that I had gained her whole heart," has been by this time pretty fully detailed in all the public journals, and there is less need for us to repeat it, interesting as it is. It is well told; the Queen and the Prince themselves being the chief narrators. In letters which were at the time addressed to those to whom respectively they were accustomed to disclose their most secret thoughts, and in the entries in the Queen's own journal, we are permitted to read at first hand the secrets of the Royal courtship. And the perusal of these documents can excite no other feelings in the hearts of all who read them than those of genuine sympathy and affection for the lovers, and of sincere condolence with that one of them who is left to mourn the loss of the other after having for twenty years been the object of his devotion. In this new situation the Prince was unchanged in character and purpose. As the husband of the Queen the principle on which he acted was, to use his own words, "to sink his own individual existence in 'that of his wife—to aim at no power by himself 'or for himself—to shun all ostentation—to 'assume no separate responsibility before the 'public," and as the "adviser of the head of a 'great nation" his desire was while "never 'ceasing to be a true German" and to do good to the country of his birth, "to live and to 'sacrifice himself for the benefit of his new 'country."

The pain of separation from his own country when it came was extremely great, both to him and to those whom he left behind, as it could not fail to be on the departure of one so warmly attached to, and so intensely loved by those to whom he was most nearly related. His grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Gotha, naturally felt the pang most keenly. "She 'came to the window' of her house at Gotha, where the Prince had called to bid her a last adieu, 'as the carriages drove off, and threw 'her arms out, calling out 'Albert, Albert,' in 'tones that went to every one's heart, when she 'was carried away, almost in a fainting state, 'by her attendants.'" The Prince also, remarks the Queen in her journal, when he had parted from his brother Ernest, "who remained for 'some time in England after his brother's 'marriage," was quite overcome.

"Ernest, he said, was now the only one remaining here of all his earliest ties and recollections, but that if I continued to love him as I did now, I could make up for all. Oh how did I feel for my dearest precious husband (she adds) at this moment. Father, brother, friends, country, all has he left, and all for me. God grant that I may be the happy person, the most happy person to make this dearest, blessed being happy and contented."

The Prince soon found himself surrounded by all the intrigues of political parties, but "he 'resolutely held himself aloof from all parties, 'and endeavoured quietly to be of as much use to 'Victoria as he could.'" His public life belongs rather to future volumes than to this, but he began immediately to exercise a strong influence upon the course of politics by his very moderation. It is here said that among the happy consequences of the marriage may be included the gradual extinction of feelings of political partisanship, which the Queen formerly indulged. And this, notwithstanding that the Tories made difficulties about the amount of his annuity and his precedence of rank.

We must not further prolong our notice of this most interesting book, which we trust many of our readers have already obtained for their own reading. It is, as has been said, a "truly 'regal gift' to the people of England, and its

\* The Early Years of the Prince Consort. Compiled under direction of her Majesty the Queen by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. GREY. (Smith, Elder and Co.)

influence for good at this particular juncture of political affairs, can hardly be exaggerated.

### "THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET."

Mr. Trollope has accomplished two feats perhaps never before performed or even attempted by any novelist. He has given us a long series of novels, not simply connected by some slight tie, as in the case of the "Tales of my Landlord," but introducing the same characters, and carrying on their story from point to point in each successive work; and yet, instead of wearying the readers who have accompanied him so long, he has only left them full of sincere regret at the announcement that this is really the "Last Chronicle of Barset." It is not only to the author himself, but to a multitude of admirers, whose name, indeed, is Legion, that "Barset has been a real county," and its city a real city," the spires and towers have been before their eyes, and the voices of the people are known to their ears, and the "pavement of the city ways are familiar to his footsteps," and they regret that they are not any more to "wander through the country lanes," or to stand together "in the cathedral nave," "listening to the peals of the organ," or listen to the pleasant gossip of the Barseshire dinner-tables. No doubt an objector may say that a series, worked out on such a plan, might go on for ever; and so it might, if an author could only keep his readers interested. Mr. Trollope's great merit is not that he has written a number of tales bearing such close relations to each other, that we feel as though we were tolerably familiar with the county history of Barset, but that he has made them so attractive that we are all ready to cry out for more chapters in such veracious and instructive chronicles. In the hands of a mere charlatan such a series would have been perfectly unendurable. Success, in an undertaking so difficult, was possible only to a finished artist, and such Mr. Trollope has shown himself to be.

Not less remarkable is the art with which he has contrived to weave a story out of such scanty, and as most people would say, unpromising materials as the incidents which form the plot of this last Chronicle. A country agent has lost a 20*l.* cheque, which unfortunately for himself, but very happily for the story and its admirers, has got into the hands of a poor country clergyman, who, being unable to give any rational account of the way in which it came into his possession, falls under grave suspicion, and is actually committed for theft. To writers who are accustomed to introduce into their tales all sorts of exciting occurrences, who in fact can hardly write a novel without an elopement, a suicide, and a murder, if not two or three of each, it must be difficult to understand how it is possible, out of so trivial an affair, to make a story at all. Yet Mr. Trollope has, out of such a simple incident, worked out a tale worth a whole cart-load of the sensation novels unfortunately too popular. There is not throughout what would be called a great crime or a character which approaches the type of the common villain of melodrama or fiction. Crosbie is undoubtedly a villain in the true sense of the word, but he is far enough removed from the heroes or heroines with whom some writers have made us so familiar, who are ready remorselessly to sweep away any obstacles that lie in the way of their favourite schemes, who conceal the most deadly purposes beneath smiling countenances and fascinating manners, and who think as little of poisoning a fellow-creature as the impudent interloper did of snaring Archdeacon Grantley's foxes. Given such characters, and it is comparatively easy to hurry a reader on in breathless interest through three volumes, bristling with all sorts of horrors and mysteries. The true triumph of genius is to give true pictures of common life, which shall not be tame and monotonous, and in this Mr. Trollope has succeeded to an extent seldom if ever reached by any rival. There is a great contrast even between him and Charles Dickens in this respect. Both paint from life, but the latter falls almost unconsciously into a vein of exaggeration, which greatly detracts from the finish and excellence of his pictures, and converts many of them into caricatures instead of real portraits. His plots, too, are often spoiled by some absurd and unnatural incident, altogether at variance with the general tone of the story. We do not say that Mr. Trollope shows any remarkable power in the construction of a plot, but at all events such as it is, it is natural and probable. There is no *Deus ex machina* to extricate the hero from difficulties with which the author feels himself un-

equal to deal, but in the most simple way possible a mystery which at one time seemed insoluble is cleared up. The success of his present book, as well as his previous ones, of course depends on its portraits of life and character, but it must be confessed that the author has here shown much of the art of the accomplished story-teller. The reader feels, from the first, that poor Mr. Crawley will not be allowed permanently to suffer for a crime of which he is confident that he is innocent, but he is, like his friends in the tale, unable to see whence deliverance is to arise, and how his innocence is to be vindicated, until at last the light breaks in, and that so naturally that he wonders how it is that he has not seen it all before.

To excite and maintain so strong an interest in so simple a story is no slight achievement, but it becomes much more remarkable when viewed in connection with the fact that this is only the last tale of a lengthened series, throughout the whole of which the author has never lost his hold on the attention and sympathy of his readers. To numbers, indeed, Mr. Trollope may appear too realistic, too quiet, perhaps they would even say too dull, but those who are capable of appreciating the highest style of art will give him a very high, if not the highest place, among writers of his class in our day. Some part of his success is undoubtedly due to the fact that he has ventured, and ventured somewhat boldly, into regions which have never been thoroughly explored before. Portraits of individual clerics we have often had, but no author before has made the clerical character a study, and introduced us to its several varieties. With schools of theological opinion, indeed, he has very little concern. There is no such elaborate portraiture of the characteristics of High and Low Church as Mrs. Oliphant has attempted, not always with complete success, in her "Chronicles of Carlingford." He looks at the men in their individual characteristics and relations to life around them rather than their special theological affinities. Mr. Crawley is certainly a decided High Churchman, who, in the midst of his outward sorrows and humiliations, never loses the sense of the dignity which belongs to him as a priest of the true Catholic Church, but his sacerdotal notions are only brought into prominence at all so far as is necessary in order to a true understanding of his character. Like a great many others of these High Churchmen, Mr. Crawley had more faith in the idea of ecclesiastical authority when exercised by himself than when exerted by another over him, and hence the unfortunate relations into which he was thrown with his ecclesiastical superiors, by bringing his sense of right into collision with his obligations to his bishop, afford opportunity for some of the most powerful and interesting writing in the book. It was necessary, in fact, to the part which he was to fill that he should have these exalted sacerdotal notions, and to this rather than to any strong ecclesiastical proclivities of the author's may it be attributed that one of the most finished portraits Mr. Trollope has ever drawn, is that of a High-Churchman. His object, indeed, was to depict men, not mere representatives of particular schools of opinion, and though we fancy that we may here and there gather some indications of his personal tendencies, it is quite possible that we may be entirely mistaken, while it is certain that the last idea present to the author's mind was that of serving the ends of any ecclesiastical party. The presence of any such aim would greatly have impaired the value of his book, which arises largely from the fact that they are honest and faithful representations of clerical life and character.

We, too, certainly look in vain for evidences of any animus which should detract from the force of the evidence these books furnish as to the state of the Anglican Church. An author mingling in fashionable circles, and sharing their sympathies and sentiments, one who is neither a cynic nor a schismatic, and certainly can have no desire to bring either the Church or her ministers into contempt, who knows that of which he writes and must be accepted as an unprejudiced witness, has given us this series of pictures, which, whatever else they do, do not lead us to form a higher conception of the character and influence of the Establishment. Most of the clergymen here introduced are good fellows enough in their own line, but they are hardly those whom we should select as exhibiting the spirit or fitted to do the work of the Christian minister. Mr. Roberts is a pleasant, kind-hearted, well-meaning man, full of generous impulses, a sincere friend, on the whole a sufficiently estimable member of society, but we can hardly picture him expounding the doctrines of the Gospel from the pulpit or ministering the consolations of religion to the sick or dying. Archdeacon Grantley is a man we cannot but like for his geniality, his honourable bearing, his

genuine kindness of heart which is continually triumphing over his more selfish prudence, but we look in vain for the qualifications fitting him to take a high place in the Church. We believe him to be a true type of a class of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and we believe, too, that by forming a link between the clergy and the aristocracy, this class contributes much to the social prestige and political influence of the Establishment, but nothing is more to its discredit as a religious institution than the fact that such men are to be found occupying its most distinguished positions. The story of the life of the Archdeacon, and that of Mr. Crawley (and it would be easy to parallel them from real life), form about the most bitter satire that could be written on the Anglican Church, a satire whose force is not weakened by the plea that similar inequalities may be found in other Churches. That a Church, enjoying ample revenues, should distribute them in the fashion here described, that it should leave men not only of high culture, but who, on its own theory, are invested with the most exalted prerogatives as priests of the Most High, to live on in such misery as that endured by the incumbent of Hoggstock, is an anomaly without parallel. No wonder that with these glaring inequalities, these rich prizes for the few favoured ones standing out all the more prominently from their contrast with the hopeless poverty to which some of the most earnest workers are doomed, there should be so strong an element of mere worldliness in the Church, and that so many even of its clergy should forget the great end for which it professedly exists. On the whole, we do not wonder that zealous Churchmen are not particularly well-pleased with Mr. Trollope. Our conceptions of episcopal dignity are certainly not exalted by familiarity with Bishop Proudie and his wife, and the Church is not likely to be raised in the estimation of wise and unprejudiced men by the accounts of the Palace and anti-Palace factions, the pictures of domestic life in the Episcopal home, the story of the clerical commission and its discussions, and the general idea of the petty ambitions and strifes of the men claiming to be par excellence the ecclesiastical guides. No doubt the Church has many clergymen of a much higher spiritual order than any here depicted, but the question is, not whether there are some who rise to the true idea of their office, but whether in the ranks of its ministry there are numbers answering to the description here given, and, still more, whether it is the tendency of the system to produce that intense worldliness of feeling of which we have here such conspicuous examples. Probably Mr. Trollope never meant to suggest such questions, but they are sure to present themselves to many minds.

### HEROISM *via* PANTHEISM.\*

We have long ago come to the conclusion that, whatever theories a man may hold concerning life, death and destiny, humanity and divinity, the origin and consummation of things, good and evil, freedom and necessity, church and world—in short, whatever may be the complexion of his theology or his philosophy,—is of very secondary importance to himself, as a solitary individual unit, provided he himself is a simple-hearted, sincere lover of righteousness, and a genuine searcher after truth. As a member of a social body, a centre of moral power and influence, the erroneous beliefs of a thoroughly good man, may become of serious consequence, and worth infinite pains to combat or correct. But so far as the structure of his own character is concerned, we are inclined with Milton to say that "Opinion is but 'truth in the making,' and trust to a Divine education to lead the wandering but earnest spirit, through many blunders and confusions to a brighter and clearer light than he could have attained without these observations. The transient error may be a needful stepping-stone to reach eternal truth. For instance, we should be sorry to say a word in condemnation of the prevalent Ritualism, if we found it invariably associated with earnestness and piety, and in no case a matter of fashion or affectation, or a product of shallowness of thought and feeling, or of unspiritual conceptions of God and man, leading to the decay of holy aspiration, and the dwarfing of individual character. Another striking case in point is to be found in the little book before us. It is a small book which one may read through in a couple of hours, and (to end what we have to say about the external character of the book)—quite elegantly got up, on toned paper, with ornamental initial letters at the commencement of every chapter, and queer, implish, Gothico-Satanic devices as chapter headings. The object of the writer is to prove that God is the sole actor in the great drama of the universe,—all human agents, whether good or evil, are puppets in His hands, instruments on which He performs; that the infernal devil nature which belongs to some men is to be taken as an accepted fact, like tigers and snakes, as divine as any other fact, and thus a necessary element

\* *The Last Chronicle of Barset.* By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. With Thirty-two Illustrations by G. H. THOMAS. In Two Volumes. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

\* *Heroism: or, God our Father Omnipotent, Omniscient, Omnipresent.* By HORACE FIELD, B.A. London: Longman.

in the grand scheme of things; that devil happiness is a different thing from angel happiness, but equally legitimate; and that the hells which are destined for these infernal creations, being abodes exactly suited to their nature, will yield to them the maximum of happiness possible to them and the minimum of misery; that the sense of free will is a gift of God, for which we ought to be very thankful as for a pleasing illusion, necessary in order to stimulate us to action and make our activity blessed. This, in a few words, is an abstract of Mr. Harace Field's theory of the world. And yet, strange to say, Mr. Field is not a drowsy fatalist, or a dreamy Lethe-eater, tired of the conflicts of life, wearied of the responsibility of his manhood, who flings back his nature to the gods as a gift too troublesome to be worth acceptance. Nor is he a sensual reveller, teased and worried by the restraints of conscience, striving to extinguish the divine spark within him that he may wallow in the swinish gratifications of a purely animal existence. Nor is he a bold blasphemer, casting scorn and defiance on the heavens which he cannot scale, foiled and baffled by the contradictions of life, yet without the meekness and trust to accept them as discipline. Nor is he a disguised atheist, sagacious enough to know that the infinite negation of his creed can never win the acceptance of mankind, who cunningly seeks to desecrate the shrine which he cannot raise, and blacken the deity whom he cannot annihilate. There is yet another alternative—he is a devout believer in God, who, having sustained a heavy sorrow that has left his home dark and desolate, seeks to drown the consciousness of evil and suffering, in his own heart and in his view of the world, by losing himself in his Father in heaven. He finds, as so many have found before, how easy it is for logic to prove that, if there is a Supreme Ruler, there can be no other power really operative but His: he weds this logical conception to the Optimism of his inmost heart, and the result is such a theory of the universe as we have described.

As to the theory itself we need not say very much. Substantially it is as old as speculative thought. It migrates from one philosophy or religion to another, appearing now in the form of iron-bound destiny or stony-hearted fate,—now with radiant hue and smiling face as Optimism,—now in shadowy and impalpable guise as Pantheism; and all these may assume numberless modifications, or may blend in various proportions with one another. Mr. Field is of course conscious of the monstrous forms which his theory may take, but tries to prove that it does not necessarily lead to slothful torpor of conscience, or to apathetic indolence arising from the consciousness that we can choose nothing, do nothing, control nothing. Indeed, his persuasion is that this view of life is the best possible basis for true manliness of character, and that the noblest "Heroism" is its legitimate issue. Hence the rather mystical title of his book. Logically we believe that the most hideous abolition of morality, and the grossest epicureanism, are just as deducible from these views of life as the pious trust which Mr. Field finds for his own heart. We cannot look hopefully on any logical attempts to solve the puzzle of the world and bring moral evil within the realm of Divine order. We prefer the old, unresolved contradictions rather than these perilous solutions. Evil when explained is necessarily explained away. We need a more piercing view into the nature of things, a deeper penetration into the unsearchable abyss of the Divine nature and the Divine purpose in creation, before these mysteries can cease. Meanwhile, we must believe that the battle with evil is not ours only, but God's also, and that His hatred of sin is not a fictitious, dramatic representation, but an eternal reality of His being. Not for a moment may we hold parley or compromise with the diabolic side of life,—

Hold thou the good; define it well;  
For fear divine Philosophy  
Should push beyond her mark, and be  
Procure to the Lords of Hell.

#### THE PERIODICALS.

If the last number of the *North British Review* has not been earlier noticed, it certainly has not been from any failure on our part to appreciate the high character of the articles it contains. In whatever light it be regarded, indeed, the *North British* occupies one of the highest positions among our quarterly reviews. For literary skill, for the happy blending of liberal feeling with hearty and intelligent attachment to sound theology, for independent and vigorous treatment of the great questions that are occupying the public mind, for valuable contributions to historic and æsthetic criticism, it has no superior and few equals. It is indeed, the review mainly for the student who is able to estimate at their full worth thoroughly masterly discussions of the topics that pass under review. Thus here the Darwinian theory of the "Origin of Species" is examined with great care and impartiality, the conclusion which the writer reaches being that it is "an ingenious and plausible speculation, to which future physiologists will look back with the kind of admiration we bestow on the atoms of Lucretius or the crystal spheres of Eudæus, containing, like these, some faint truths, marking at once the ignorance of the age and the ability of the philosopher." So also "Modern Views of the Atonement" are treated in a very candid manner. The writer maintains earnestly the reality of a direct connection between the death of Christ and the forgiveness of sins, but urges that "the

"assurance of this remission as in some way connected with Christ's death, must be sufficient for right belief, even though it is left quite unexplained how the death is effectual for our forgiveness." Of a very different character, but thoroughly admirable in its own style, is the paper on "Facetia." The article on "Archbishop Sharp" is done with great care, and brings out some points of interest from his correspondence; but the view which the writer takes of his character, though considerably qualified, is more favourable than we should be prepared to endorse. The other papers are on the "Characteristics of English and American Literature," "A Dutch Political Novel," "Prevost Paradol," and the "Report on Scotch Education," every one of which has distinctive excellence of its own.

The *Theological Review* presents its own side of religious truth with considerable power and fairness. Of course we do not often agree with it, but heartily respect it as an able, enlightened, and generous opponent. We mark specially in the present number a paper entitled, "Theological Cause Célèbre in Scotland," in which the proceedings of the Presbytery against the Rev. W. C. Smith are reviewed with some severity, but not more than they deserve. The *Theological Review* represents a school exercising considerable influence, and represents it well.

Fraser has, as usual, several articles marked by their thorough independence, original and vigorous thought, and clear and forcible writing. The opening paper, "A Posthumous Fragment on the Reign of Elizabeth," by Mr. Buckle, is itself sufficient to give distinctive value to the number. It deals with the character of the clergy at the period, of whom the author evidently entertained a very low opinion, wondering only at the forbearance of the Queen in not giving some public expression to the contempt which it is taken for granted she must have felt for the whole order. The paper is very interesting, and certainly adduces sufficient reason for the unfavourable judgment that is expressed. Mr. Francis Newman gives an article on "Marriage Laws," and points out some of those flagrant defects in our present system which imperatively call for remedy. At a time when Ritualists are insisting on the mystic sanctity of marriage, and sparing no pains to enforce their views, the earnest protest which he utters against the basing of the law upon High-Church traditionalism, is specially well timed. The Church and Land Question in Ireland is treated with considerable ability and liberality, but we certainly cannot acquiesce in the conclusions of the writer, who is evidently a believer in Lord Russell's scheme. The plot of the Mexican drama is well sketched by one who protests against the mere sentimentalism which, in lamenting Maximilian's sad fate, has not condemned as it deserves the cause of injustice and bigotry with which he was identified.

Blackwood is an unscrupulous and vehement partisan, who evidently cares more for the Tory leaders than for the Tory principles. His article on "The Bill as 'It is,'" has entertained rather than amused us. It is little more than a bash of Mr. Disraeli's speech at Merchant Taylor's, spiced with personalities which belong to a kind of warfare that happily has passed out of date. Deliberately to charge such men as Roundell Palmer with abandoning their Toryism solely because "against Tories the high places of their profession seemed to be closed by a decree that 'could not be reversed,' is surely going beyond the bounds even of legitimate political strife; but there is a vein of bitterness running through the article, which indicates to us that the writer is not quite so satisfied with the prospects of his party under the new régime as he would have us believe. The paper on "Intemperance and Intolerance" is a smart and slashing criticism of the proceedings of the "Maine Liquor Law" advocates. The story of "Maximilian" is well told by one who takes the most favourable view of his character and career. The tale of the Brownlows progresses well, increases in interest, and is altogether one of our best serial stories.

*Tinsley's Magazine* deserves the hearty welcome due to a vigorous and able new competitor for public favour. Dr. Russell, so well known in another department of literature, here breaks ground in an entirely new line, and gives the opening chapters of a tale which promises exceedingly well. The editor, Mr. Edmund Yates, also commences a tale, which, though somewhat sensational in its character, is written with great vigour, and is sure to be attractive to a large class of readers. The other articles of the number are of more than average excellence. Under the title, "Starved at Spithead," we have an amusing account of the adventures of a visitor to the review, well told and full of vivacity and interest. Aunt Anastasia discourses very sensibly on some features of modern society; and in "The Theatricals out of the East," we have a clever description of the *féte* of the Royal Dramatic College, which the writer suggests is "a striking example of the truth, that even money to be used for the advance of the best and most legitimate purposes, may be bought 'too dear.' Altogether, this new magazine makes a capital début, and deserves to take a high place among those of its class.

In *Belgravia* we have, in addition to the serial tales, a continuation of the pleasant, lively sketches of the "London Squares," the concluding part of the brief review of our "Periodical Literature," an interesting

account of Count Montrond, the "Friend of Talleyrand," by Dutton Cook, and a somewhat sad but suggestive article, entitled, "Outside the World."

The *Cornhill*, while catering and catering well for those who are attracted to a magazine solely by its tales, has an ample supply of other and graver reading. We have in the number before us a charming paper on "Captain Marryat at Langham," in which the domestic life and habits of the novelist are sketched by one who was evidently familiar with him, and knew how to appreciate his kindly, true-hearted, child-like spirit. In a very different key is the account of the "Chancery Funds," which gives in a brief space, and what is more, in a very intelligible manner, a large amount of valuable information on a subject of considerable importance, and of which very few people know anything. Under the title of the "Knapsack in Spain," we have a capital sketch of a pedestrian's adventures in districts not often visited by tourists; while the story of the "Pageant at Peeth" is told by one who appreciates the historic importance of that striking event, and has here preserved a record worthy of it.

The *Argosy* is full—too full—of tales. They are generally well-written, and many of them have the great advantage of brevity, but in our judgment the magazine would be improved if there were a little more relief and variety; still it is only fair to say that it affords a marvellous sixpennyworth of light, amusing reading for which a large class will undoubtedly be very grateful. Beside the stories we have a "Morning's Mooring in St. James's Park," a "Paris Diogenes," and "Belgians at Home," all of them pleasant, sketchy papers.

The *Christian Observer* has nothing this month calling for special comment. It reviews "Ecce Deus" in a very feeble style, but in a more kindly spirit than we should have expected. Perhaps the writer's criticism on "Ecce Homo" is sufficient to cover a multitude of his own sins. Still the reviewer evidently does not relish his "falling in with the habit of the day" when he "praises what he thinks he honestly can in the 'author,' of 'Ecce Homo,' 'resembling in the style' (which we have been sorry to notice) recently adopted 'by some of our ecclesiastical leaders, who, when called 'to satisfy public opinion by some censure of extreme 'Ritualism, have prefaced their reprehension by a 'laudation of the men who have been guilty of it.' This little touch of narrowness is eminently characteristic, and is an illustration of faults which are weakening the influence of the Evangelical party everywhere. Another cause of weakness is brought out in the significant note at the close of the number, which has been wisely relegated to the most obscure position. It seems that a writer, even in the *Christian Observer*, said in an article last month that "there is a presence of the Redeemer in His own appointed memorials." No wonder that this gave anxiety to many readers, but still less wonder is it that anyone holding the Prayer-book in his hands and accepting it as a guide, should hold such an idea.

In the *Evangelical Magazine*, in addition to other papers of considerable merit, Mr. Dale continues his very able series of papers on the "Lord's Supper"; the Rev. J. S. Bright gives some interesting reminiscences of his Oriental tour under the title of "Children in the East"; and Mr. Baldwin Brown furnishes a graphic sketch of the recent "Festival at Rome."

The *Sword and Trowel* has special interest from its record of the great work which centres round the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and of which Mr. Spurgeon is the mainspring. We have in the present number an account of the Metropolitan Colportage Association, which seems to be doing valuable service, and a report of the "Stockwell Orphanage," from which it appears that during last month a sum of 1,075*l.* has been received on behalf of the general fund in addition to munificent contributions for the erection of two houses by two donors. About the literary and theological articles there is that freshness and power which Mr. Spurgeon rarely fails to communicate, and which make them attractive to those who cannot acquiesce in his views.

The *Contemporary Review* opens with a very interesting paper of Professor Lightfoot on "Papias of Hierapolis." The Rev. C. B. Pearson gives a paper which, at all events for most readers, will be still more attractive, on "German Hymns and Hymn-writers." The Colonial Church Question is treated by the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, who looks at it under the clerical prepossessions, and does not reach a very satisfactory conclusion. The Rev. M. Hobart Seymour writes on the "Difficulty of Ireland," but does not supply the slightest help to its solution.

*Forward* is a youthful religious magazine, devoted to the "promotion of a Liberal Evangelical Theology" which seems to be mainly the Theology of the Evangelical Union. It is well written, but is not marked by any great originality. We are certainly sorry to find the advocates of a "Liberal Evangelical Theology" maintaining that "no man supremely under the influence of trades' union principles can be friendly to the Gospel. Their respective doctrines are emphatically 'antagonistic.' It is not by this mode of treatment that working men are to be won to Christianity. Trades' Unions have many faults which need to be corrected, but their correction will not be supplied by those who start with such an assumption as that of the writer.

"Casell" throws great life into his new *Magazine*, which is in every respect thoroughly popular, but he manages at the same time to preserve for the *Quiver* all its old attractiveness. His various serial publications are making due progress, and are really wonders of cheapness. The *Illustrated Readings* are well selected and the illustrations are in good taste. The *Illustrated Book of Fables* with Gustave Doré's illustrations deserves our highest commendation. The *Illustrated Bible*, *Illustrated Shakespeare*, and *Illustrated History of England* promise to be extremely valuable works.

### Glennings.

THE LARGEST ROOM IN THE WORLD.—The "room for improvement."

Why ought Theodorus to be the most primitive of monarchs? Because he is King of the ABCnians.

It is prophesied that we may expect very great heat in England from the 10th to the 15th of August.

Miss Augusta J. Evans has received the degree of Mistress of English Literature from the Baltimore Female College.

Mr. Kinglake's third and fourth volumes of the "History of the Crimean War" are stated to be nearly ready for publication.

It was given in evidence at one of the London police-courts, the other day, that more than 200 card-sharps attended the Wimbledon review.

Messrs. Virtue and Co. purpose commencing, in October, the publication of a new monthly magazine, under the editorship of Anthony Trollope. It will be called the *New Metropolitan Magazine*.

A VOCALIST'S TERMS.—It is said that Mdlle. Nilsen has asked 125*l.*, with travelling expenses for herself, mother, and maid, for one concert at Liverpool.

The *Gleaner* says the Sultan spent no less than 34,000*l.* during his stay in this country. The Viceroy of Egypt expended during the same time upwards of 11,000*l.*

An old bachelor remarks that, though the Scripture says "the glory of a woman is her hair," it nowhere says that the glory of any woman is in any other woman's hair.

The *Liverpool Albion* gives currency to a rumour that a servant-girl, living near Liverpool, has unexpectedly come into a fortune of 200,000*l.* by the death of a relative in one of our colonies.

Longevity in America exceeds longevity in Europe. The latest United States census shows 1,200 living persons who had passed their hundredth year, black predominating over white, and women over men.

A "poster" announcing a gala at Swinton, near Barnsley, last week intimated in prominent capitals that Mr. William Broadhead, of Sheffield, was "expected on the cricket-ground each day."

Recently, a gentleman residing in New York celebrated his "Golden Wedding," his eldest daughter's "Silver Wedding," and, at the same time, the wedding of his youngest daughter. Such a triple celebration is remarkable.

We hear that Lady Dudley's house was left in a fearfully dirty state by her Eastern visitors; but it is said that the Viceroy gave her ladyship a necklace of diamonds worth 20,000*l.*, to add to her already not small stock of jewels.

A schoolmistress, while taking down the names and ages of her pupils, and the names of their parents, at the beginning of the term, asked one little fellow, "What's your father's name?"—"Oh, you needn't take down his name; he's too old to go to school to a woman," was the reply.

According to the *South London Press* numerous complaints are being made by the inhabitants of Peckham, Nunhead, Dulwich, and Brixton of the inefficiency of the police. Scarcely a night passes but some house is broken into and robbed, the thieves of course escaping with their booty.

The people of St. Louis are about to erect a bridge over the Mississippi. This work, if carried out according to the plan, will be the largest structure of its kind in the world; and it will certainly be of enormous advantage to the great central city of America.

A caricature has been published at Matamoras, which represents Uncle Sam lying flat on his back with Canada underneath him, and his head in his Russian purchase, taking an iced drink, his legs cramped up by a rickety fence named Mexico. Uncle Sam says he will have to stretch out his legs directly. This picture tickles the Texans amazingly.

ICE FROM SWITZERLAND.—The great natural ice-stores of Switzerland are about to be utilised. Arrangements are being made to convey ice from the Mer de Glace and the Glacier des Bossons to Chamouni, where it will be transported in waggons drawn by oxen to Geneva, and from thence sent by railway to Paris and other cities. It has been ascertained that very large portions of these great glaciers are capable of supplying ice quite equal in purity to that at present derived from Norway.

THE LATEST BULL.—A commander who has been engaged for many years in the survey of the Irish Coast, was lately examined before the Select Committee on the Fisheries of Ireland. He stated that the quantity of fish in the sea was so vast and unlimited, that all the art of man directed to its capture would have no appreciable effect in diminishing the quantity. "Indeed," added the gallant officer, "if you were to take every fish you could catch out of it, I don't think there would be one less in it!"

"DON'T FORGET THE BUTLER!"—At the recent ordination of one of our bishops, one of the candidates for deacon's orders was so low in his theological attainments that he was very near being "plucked." As, however, he had been strongly recommended to the bishop for his piety and zeal, his lordship consented to ordain him, but warned him that he must study very diligently before he came up to the next examination, urging him especially to familiarise himself with that well-known theological work, Butler's "Analogy." When the young man departed, his lordship accompanied him to the door. He seated himself in the omnibus to proceed to the railway-station. The bishop went up to him kindly, shook hands with him, and as a parting reminder about the "Analogy," exclaimed, "Good bye, Mr. —, don't forget the 'Butler!'" "Oh, yes, my lord," replied Mr. —; "I've just given him five shillings!" and before the astonished prelate could offer any explanation the omnibus had driven off.

PARTICULAR SCOTCH ELDERS.—Connected with the subject of toasting the ladies, ill-fortune has sometimes come of it when it might have been least expected. For example, "Honest men and bonnie lassies," is a toast which one would think could never bring offence with it, but while the rule holds, the exception presents itself. A young minister in Scotland was about to preach a probationary sermon in a church for the ministry of which he was a candidate. Being a stranger, he was housed and entertained by a parishioner, who invited many of his fellows to sup with the candidate on the Saturday night. The elders had quietly saturated themselves with toddy and smoke, when the unlucky probationer, in his innocence, proposed, before they parted, "Honest men and bonnie lassies!" The unco-righteous looked through the smoke and over their glasses with orthodox horror, and the most solemn tippler present arose and said, that no minister would have their sympathy who could not stick quietly to his liquor, but whose thoughts were running on the lassies so near the Sabbath! The company assented, and the candidate had to forego the honour he coveted.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.—There has been a tremendous incident in the history of our satellite. Long ago there used to be a volcano called Tinné, towards the north of the "Ocean of Tranquillity," where the "Serene Sea" and the "Lake of Dreams" mingle their dark surfaces. Water there is none, any more than air in the silent orb in question, and these surfaces are supposed to be only vast level plains of scorificaceous matter. Be they what they may, "Tinné" has disappeared from their face! There is neither a crater nor a mountain any longer in its old site, but only a faint pale aureole, like a scar, or a knot upon white wood. MM. Flammarion, Delannay, Jules Schmidt (of Athens), the Père Secchi, and other renowned "moonists," as Artemus Ward was wont to say, are agreed about this fact, which suggests all sorts of speculations. It would seem that the moon is not yet "finished," any more than our own globe. Were there any living things to suffer, then, by this volcanic catastrophe? Did a lunar Heroulanum perish? Were the moon vineyards of some unimaginable airless Pompeii buried under the flattened mountain? Kepler talked about the "privolves" and "subvolves" of the satellite—those that see us and those that never see us, as if creatures of some sort existed. Why not? They have no atmosphere, it is true; their "forty winks" make up a night of 350 hours; and the "lunatics" must sometimes feel bitterly cold; but for them to comprehend a fish is just as impossible as for us to understand them; yet there are fishes here! One fancies there must be senses to witness so wonderful a sight as this earth, thirteen times as big as the moon at full, whirling an endless succession of sea and land, forest and desert, round and round, through a fleecy veil of white and blue and black. The least we can do, then, in common gratitude for moonlight, is to trust that the "Man in the Moon" has settled down comfortably to his new geography, and is "as well as can be expected."—*Telegraph*.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### MARRIAGES.

SEABORNE-AMERY.—July 22, at Paddington Chapel, by the Rev. J. W. Maass, D.D., LL.D., John Seaborne, son of the late Samuel Seaborne, of Oxford, to Mary Brown Amery, both of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

PATRICK-HUGGINS.—July 23, at the Congregational chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. J. G. Parks, Mr. Walter Patrick, to Miss Sarah Pearce Huggins, both of Lowestoft.

KING-KING.—July 24, at South Hackney, Benjamin King, Esq., of Rushmore Hall, Suffolk, to Louisa Fanny, daughter of Dr. King, of King Edward's-road, Hackney.

HALL-KNIGHT.—July 24, at the Bethel Chapel, Chester-le-street, by the Rev. H. Oakley, Mr. Pearson Hall, of Chester-le-street, to Miss S. F. Knight, third daughter of Mr. William Knight, of Plymouth.

WADSWORTH-ARNOLD.—July 25, at Hallfield Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Jonathan Makepeace, Mr. William Wadsworth, to Emma, third daughter of Mr. T. C. Arnold, all of Bradford.

HARRIS-GRIFFIN.—July 27, at the Baptist chapel, Fishponds, Bristol, by the Rev. John H. Hall, Mr. Arthur John Harris, of Armada-place, Bristol, to Miss Jessie Griffin, of Basingstoke.

TOWNSHEND-BAUGHN.—July 23, at the Independent chapel, Highworth, by the Rev. J. B. Judson, Mr. Eli Townshend, of Bourton, Berks, to Maria, widow of the late S. Baughn, Esq., of Highworth.

BAIRSTOW-BROOK.—July 20, at the Congregational church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. James O. Gray, Mr. Joseph Bairstow, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Brook, all of Halifax.

DEWHIRST-BROOK.—July 20, at the Congregational church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. James O. Gray, Mr. William Thomas Dewhirst, to Martha Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Brook, all of Halifax.

WHITEMAN-JONES.—July 30, at the Birch Meadow Baptist Chapel, Broseley, Salop, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Evans, of Broseley, Frank G., youngest son of Mr. Richard Whiteman, of Worcester, to Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. E. Jones, of Wigan.

BOOTH-BARDSLEY.—July 31, at the Congregational chapel, Hollinwood, Oldham, by the Rev. B. Williams, Mr. William Booth, to Miss Nanny Bardsley, both of Hollinwood.

HANCOCK-GRIFFIN.—August 1, at Nether Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. Henry Quick, Henry, only son of Mr. James Hancock, Sharrow, to Sarah Elizabeth, younger daughter of William Griffin, Esq., London.

STARLING-MAFFEY.—August 1, at Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, Mr. W. A. Starling, Southampton, to Harriet Ann, second daughter of Mr. J. Maffey, of Southampton.

STOCK-BELLIN.—August 1, at Park Chapel, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Elliot Stock, Esq., of Highgate, to Fanny, second daughter of Samuel Bellin, Esq., of Camden-street, Oakley-square. No cards.

HELE-MUMMERY.—August 3, at Regent's-park Chapel, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Warwick, fourth son of the late John Carroll Hele, Esq., of Shirley House, Cheltenham, to Catherine Mary, second daughter of J. R. Mummery, Esq., of Cavendish-place. No cards.

#### DEATHS.

MESSER.—July 22, at her residence, Willow House, Stamford-hill (late of the Albion-road, Stoke Newington), Miss Messer, aged seventy-one.

SULMAN.—July 26, at 2, Brunswick-street, Hackney-road, London, aged nineteen, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Joseph Sulman, affectionately remembered by a large circle of friends.

MACAULAY.—July 29, at Broadlands, Cambridge, aged fifty-two, Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., Q.C., formerly M.P. for Cambridge, and first cousin of the late Lord Macaulay.

MYERS.—July 30, at Ralsley, near Nottingham, Mary, wife of Mr. Samuel Peel Myers, of Croft-terrace, Great Horton.

SHOARD.—July 30, at Arundel Villa, Hampton Park, of consumption, in the seventeenth year of his age, Robert Norris, fifth son of the late John Shoard, Esq., of Knowle, near Bristol.

GODDARD.—August 3, at Saxmundham, Suffolk, Mary, widow of Mr. George Goddard, of Kelsall, aged eighty-five years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—FEAR NOT.—Though surrounded by circumstances disadvantageous to health, these remedies, if properly applied, will cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diphtheria, and a host of other complaints, always lurking about to seize on the weak, forlorn, and unwary. The superiority of Holloway's medicines has been so fully and widely proved for subduing disease, that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted to give them a trial, and if the instructions folded round them be followed, no disappointment will ever ensue, or dangerous consequences result. In hoarseness and ulcerated sore throat, the Ointment should frequently be rubbed on the neck and top of the chest; it will arrest the increasing inflammation, allay disquietude, and gradually cure.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

Consols have recovered slightly during the week. They stand now at 94½ to 94¼ for money and the present account, and 94½ to 94¼ for the September account.

The supply of money in Lombard-street is greatly in excess of the demand, and good bills are done at 1½ to 1¼ per cent.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. have brought out a new 4 per cent. loan for the Russian Government, for which the Nicolai Railway is given as security. The loan has not been taken up by English capitalists, and the effect of its proposal has lowered the price of Russian stock.

We have received the last half-yearly report and balance-sheet of the London and County Banking Company, whose half-yearly dividend of 6, with a bonus of 5 per cent. we announced last week. From the balance-sheet we discover that the net profit for the half year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts is 82,058*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The paid up capital amounts to 880,864*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, with a reserve fund of 380,864*l.*

The bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to the extraordinary sum of 22,926,453*l.* This is the chief feature in the last Bank return.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 810, for the week ending Wednesday, July 31.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£36,725,265	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 21,725,265
	£36,725,265	£36,725,265

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities (Inc. dead weight annuity) £13,830,773
Reserve .....	4,361,576
Public Deposits .....	4,898,151
Other Deposits .....	20,593,817
Seven Day and other Bills .....	490,179
	£43,896,723
	£43,896,723

Aug. 1, 1867.

FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

### Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 5.

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was very small, and the prices obtained were nominally the same as on this day so-nigh. For foreign the demand was slow, and the value of Russian was 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter cheaper. Barley scarce and rather dearer. Beans and peas without change. The arrival of oats is again very large, over 120,000 quarters for the week. This being in excess of the present requirements, factors were compelled to accept lower prices where they determined to sell, and we must quote prices fully 6*d.* per quarter lower than on this day week.

## CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent, red, old ..	57 to 57	57 to 57
Ditto new ..	58 64	58 64
White, old ..	58 71	58 71
" new ..	58 67	58 67
Foreign red ..	55 65	55 65
" white ..	57 73	57 73
BARLEY—		
English malting ..	59 50	59 50
Chevalier ..	59 56	59 56
Distilling ..	40 45	40 45
Foreign ..	40 44	40 44
MALT—		
Pale ..	73 78	73 78
Chevalier ..	78 80	78 80
Brown ..	58 63	58 63
BEANS—		
Black ..	41 44	41 44
Harrow ..	41 44	41 44
Small ..	48 48	48 48
Egyptian ..	—	—
PEAS—		
Grey ..	37 to 39	37 to 39
Maple ..	39 42	39 42
White ..	40 44	40 44
Boilers ..	40 44	40 44
Foreign, white ..	39 43	39 43
RYE ..	32 34	32 34
OATS—		
English feed ..	23 30	23 30
" potatoes ..	28 35	28 35
Scotch feed ..	34 37	34 37
" potatoes ..	29 35	29 35
Irish black ..	21 24	21 24
" white ..	23 30	23 30
Foreign feed ..	21 27	21 27
FLOUR—		
Town made ..	52 57	52 57
Country Marks ..	43 46	43 46
Norfolk & Suffolk ..	43 45	43 45

## METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, August 5.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,217 head. In the corresponding week in 1866 we received 18,500; in 1865, 26,400; in 1864, 14,029; in 1863, 13,775; in 1862, 10,802; in 1861, 9,097; and in 1860, 15,057 head. There was a full average supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day, in but middling condition. Sales progressed slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were on the increase, when compared with Monday last, and of full average quality. Owing to the limited number of buyers in attendance, the demand for all breeds was heavy, at a decline in the quotations of fully 2d. per 8 lbs. A few very superior beasts realised 5s. 2d.; but the general top figure did not exceed 5s. per 8 lbs. The supply from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised about 1,800 short-horns and crosses; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 30 Scots and crosses. Only a moderate number of sheep was on sale, and the quality of most breeds was by no means first-rate. The mutton trade was in a most inactive state, at a fall in price of quite 2d. per 8 lbs. The best Downs and half-breeds sold at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs. The sale for lambs was again exceedingly dull, at a further decline in the quotations of from 2d. to 4d. per 8 lbs. The best Down lambs sold at 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. The supply was tolerably good. Calves were in fair average supply and moderate request, at last week's currency, viz., from 4s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. The sale for prime small tips ruled steady, but large hogs were very dull, at late rates.

## Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts.	2 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 8
Second quality	3 6	4 2	5 0
Prime large oxen	4 4	5 0	6 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10	5 0	6 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2	3 4	4 0
Second quality	3 6	4 4	5 0
Pr. coarse woolled	4 6	5 0	6 0

Quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Suckling Calves' 22s. to 26s.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 5.

The supplies of meat on sale in these markets are seasonably extensive. Generally speaking, the trade is heavy, at depressed quotations. The imports of foreign meat into London last week consisted of 296 packages from Rotterdam.

## Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inf. beef	3 0	3 4	4 0
Middling ditto	3 6	4 2	5 0
Prime large do.	4 0	4 2	5 0
Do. small do.	4 4	4 6	5 0
Large pork	3 4	3 10	4 0
Small pork	4 0	4 6	5 0

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Aug. 5.—Our market during the past week has been exceedingly active, at an advance of 30s. per cwt.; many holders, however, are still unwilling to offer their stocks, being under the impression that higher prices will shortly prevail. Accounts from the plantations, do not improve, the recent cold nights having tended to increase the vermin in nearly every district; a few grounds in East and West Sussex, the Weald, and Canterbury give promise of amendment, but with the most favourable weather the result must necessarily be a small yield on the whole. Continental accounts are less promising than last week, an increase of vermin having been noticed in Alsace and the French districts. New York advices to the 25th ult. report the market as very strong, with a small consumptive demand. Accounts from the various hop sections are unfavourable, lice and honeydew having increased to such an extent as to render the state of the plant at present rather critical. Mid and East Kent, 9l. 10s. to 11l. 15s.; Weald of Kent, 9l. 10s. to 10l. 15s.; Sussex, 9l. 10s. to 10l. 15s.; Farnham, 9l. 10s. to 11l. 5s.; Yearlings, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.; Olds, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,348 harks butter, and 2,194 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 24,916 casks, &c., butter, 3,556 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was rather more business transacted; a few sales of finest Clonmells were made at 100s. on board. Foreign butter met a fair sale; best Dutch advanced on Monday to 112s., but afterwards receded to 108s. The bacon market ruled very quiet, and a further decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. was submitted to, which caused rather more business at the close of the week.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, August 5.—Fair average supplies of potatoes are on sale at these markets, for which the trade is steady, at our quotations. The imports into London last week consisted of 1 basket 13 casks from Hamburg, 53 boxes from Lisbon, and 625 baskets from Rotterdam. English, 50s. to 135s. per ton; French, 4s. to 6s. per cwt.; Jersey, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

SEED, Monday, August 5.—Fine red cloverseed was held more firmly, but few transactions were entered into, the buyers waiting the result of this year's crop. Trefoils were held with more firmness, and from the moderate value of this article some parties are inclined to invest. Mustardseeds were without change; no new yet at market. New English rapeseed was offered on former terms. Maize met a ready sale at previous values.

WOOL, Monday, August 5.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds of home-grown wool for use in the manufacturing districts. The inquiry for export, however, is still limited. The supply of wool on offer is rather extensive. The approaching public sales of colonial wool are looked forward to with considerable interest.

OIL, Monday, August 5.—Very little business has been passing in linseed oil, at drooping prices. In rape oil sales have progressed steadily, and the quotations are well supported. Fine palm oil has realised full currencies; and most other oils have ruled firm in value.

TALLOW, Monday, August 5.—The market is steady. Old F. T. C. on the spot is selling at 45s.; new, 45s. 9d. per cwt. Town tallow is 44s. 9d. nett cash.

COAL, Monday, August 5.—Market steady, at last day's rates. Hutton's 31s. 6d., Haswell's 31s. 6d., Caspary 30s. 6d., Stewart's 30s. 6d., Kellie 30s., Trimdon Grange 19s. 6d., Hartley's 17s., Hutton 19s. 6d., Turnstall 18s. 6d. Fresh ships, 56; left, 8; total 50. At sea, 15.

## Advertisements.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.**  
All will receive with satisfaction, the announcement that in consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's pure Teas are in all parts of the kingdom now sold eightpence per pound cheaper. Their Agents,—Chemists, Confectioners, &c.—in every town, are constantly receiving fresh supplies. The decided preference given during the past quarter of a century to these perfectly Pure Teas, will be even more widely extended now the prices are so greatly reduced. Their distinctive superiority has attracted a host of imitators; therefore, as a protection against spurious imitations, every genuine Packet is signed  
*Horniman & Co., London, Original Importers of the Pure Tea.*

### FRANKS, SON, & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,  
40, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET WEST, E.C.  
"STANDARD TEAS"

(STRONGLY RECOMMENDED)  
Composed of a choice selection of teas to combine strength and flavour.

No. 1 Black, at 2s. 10d. No. 1 Mixed, Green and Black, at 2s. 10d.  
" 2 Black, at 2s. 2d. " 2 ditto, at 2s. 2d.

Supplied in 6lb. and 12lb. Canisters. The prices include Canisters and Carriage paid. Small Tasting Samples supplied gratuitously carriage paid. Terms—Cash.

**T. T. T.—HOUSEHOLD TEA COMPANY,**  
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LONDON.  
Supply Private Families and Hotels with the BEST TEAS.  
GOOD STRONG CONGOU TEA only 2s. per lb. Sent to any part of the kingdom for Post-office order for the value.  
153, Cannon-street, near London-bridge and the South-Eastern Railway Station in Cannon-street.

**T. T. T.—HOUSEHOLD TEA COMPANY,**  
153 Cannon-street, City.  
Their fine STRONG CONGOU, at 2s. 6d. per lb., is a superior Household Tea for general use.  
CLARANCE and CO., Managers.

"THE RUIN OF THE FEW IS THE GAIN OF THE MANY."

THE Panic of '66 and its consequent depression of the Colonial Markets enables the "EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY" to offer TEAS LOWER THAN EVER. Six Pounds of Good Tea for 5s. 6d. can't be dear. The Company's KAIOWS by the Clipper Ships are really delicious.  
9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 1, 1867.

### SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Name are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

### ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietor, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

### CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE.

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.

Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale of

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

\* Three Prize Medals—Paris Exhibition, 1867.

**HENRY CROSSE, Sole Agent for the**  
celebrated CHATEAU ROSE CLARET, in 1 dozen cases, at 30s. and 36s., bottles and cases included. Champagne (Epernay), 30s. per dozen.

Every description of French and Hungarian Wines supplied at equally low prices.

178, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

### BRANDY, BRANDY, PURE BRANDY, DIRECT FROM CHARENTE.

A certain Cure for Cholera, Spasmodic Symptoms and Internal Complaints, when undisturbed. But how seldom to be met with in its pure state, unless from the

direct importers,

C. DEVEREUX and CO.,

26, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London, at 38s., and for "premiere qualite" 40s. per dozen, either Pale or Brown. Bottles and cases included.

Forwarded same day against Post Office Order or remittance.

### KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 5, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALMOND FLAVOUR.

### PRESTON'S ESSENCE of BITTER

ALMONDS FREE from PRUSSIC ACID. This delicious Essence may be safely used for flavouring Custards, Blamanges, &c., and all kinds of Pastry.

Sold Retail by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in bottles 1s. and 1s. 6d. each. Wholesale, PRESTON and SONS, 88, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVENTED

BY THE USE OF

### SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENTS, OR PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

This unrivalled Skin Soap, if used daily, imparts a clear and healthy appearance, and acts as an effectual preventive of infectious diseases. See medical testimony, and the *Lancet*, &c. To be had in Tablets 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists, and Wholesale of

W. V. WRIGHT and COMPANY,  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LONDON.

## USE ONLY THE

## GLENFIELD STARCH.

### CLEAR COMPLEXIONS

for all who use the "United Service" Soap Tablet, which also imparts a delicious fragrance.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. & J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-fitting Candles.

Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen and Others  
\* Use no other. See name on each tablet.

### BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant. Black or Brown, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers. Wholesale, R. MOVENDEN and SONS No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 98 and 99, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers goods.

### HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

### HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement to female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to and railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

### BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to and railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

### FELIX SULTANA'S OIL of BAGDAD is

celebrated in all parts of the world for restoring and beautifying the hair. Under its invigorating influence grey hair soon assumes its original colour, and weak hair becomes abundant and beautiful. 1s. 6d. per bottle; free for 24 stamps.

FELIX SULTANA and CO., Royal Perfumers, 25, Poultry, London. West-end Agents, Wheeler and Co., 210, Regent-street.

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—

The best remedy FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

171, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

### DR. ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND

and PILULE ANTISCROPHULE have been proved, by sixty years' experience, successful in the cure of eruptions and wounds of every description. Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, Beach and Barnicoat, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and by the London houses; and retail by all respectable medicine vendors in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, in pots and boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 22s. each.

### KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS,

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

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